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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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VOL. XXVII NO. 42 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Britain To Bow Down At Last?

India Act To Be Modified

Aga Khan's Revelations On Federation

PROVINCIAL SECOND CHAMBERS TO GO

Conference Of Congress Ministers & Representatives Of States Foreshadowed

KARACHI, Feb. 19.

That a conference would take place in India composed "inter alia" of Congress Ministers and representatives of States at which Federation would form the main subject for consideration was the opinion expressed by H. H. the Aga Khan at an informal gathering of legislators at Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah's residence this evening.

Modifications In India Act

HIS HIGHNESS HELD THE VIEW THAT THE ADVENT OF FEDERATION WAS CERTAIN, THOUGH IT MAY NOT BE THRUST ON AN UNWILLING INDIA. THERE WOULD BE SUBSTANTIAL MODIFICATIONS PARTICULARLY WITH REGARD TO THE STATES' REPRESENTATION IN THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE. THE PRINCIPLE OF THE NOMINATION OF STATES' REPRESENTATIVES GIVING PLACE TO SOME FORM OF ELECTION.

HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN SAID THAT HE HAD BEEN WORKING FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY AND WAS LEAVING THE WORK IN THE HANDS OF RESPONSIBLE PERSONS, WHO WOULD BE CONTINUING THE NEGOTIATIONS IN HIS ABSENCE.

Second Chambers To Go

The Aga Khan thought that the Government felt that the Second Chambers in the Provinces had not functioned effectively, as a balancing factor, and were likely to be abolished after five years.

The Aga Khan favoured a Coalition Government for Sind, including Congress nominees.—A. P.

WHEN AGA KHAN FLIES TO ENGLAND

KARACHI, Feb. 19.

It is understood that H. H. the Aga Khan is cutting short his original programme of a week's stay in Karachi and is flying to England on Wednesday.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

NATIONAL YOUTH RALLY

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Trafalgar Square rang with almost every accent in Britain when 2,000 pilgrims arrived for the National Youth Campaign Rally, including Welsh miners, Scottish fisher lassies and undergraduates in gowns, many men and girls wearing shorts.

Mr. Jack Simmons of the University Labour Federation told an audience of 5,000 people: "We will fight for international law and democracy, and give our services for the best protection of the people, but will not be accomplices to a recognition of General Franco and destruction of democracy throughout the world.

Mr. Davies, M. R. for Merthyr Tydfil, welcomed the youth on behalf of the older generation, and said that the youth could force its will on the powers that be.

Later the demonstration marched to the Cenotaph and laid a wreath inscribed with "To The Youth of 1914-1918, From the Youth of 1939."—Reuter.

SOCIALISTS AND SUBHAS BOSE

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18.

The Executive Committee of the All India Congress Socialist Party met at Allahabad at 1 p. m. today at Dr. Z. A. Ahmed's residence.

Among those present were Messrs. Acharya Narendra Deo, Damodar Swarup Seth, M. R. Masani, Mrs. Satyavati, Nawbudri Prasad, Shibnath Banerjee, Gunada Mazumdar, Dr. Z. A. Ahmed, Dr. Lohia, Jayaprakash Narain and Kamalashankar Pandya were present.

Others like Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya are expected here tomorrow.

The meeting considered the situation in the country created by the election of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

The later part of the meeting was participated in by other Socialist leaders who have arrived from various provinces.

The meeting will continue tomorrow.—United Press.

SARDAR, KRIPALANI & DEO AT WARDHA

WARDHA, February 19.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acharya Kripalani and Mr. Shankerrao Deo arrived here in the morning.

It is understood they will have an informal conference before meeting Gandhiji.—A.P.

C. P. MINISTERS MEET GANDHIJI

WARDHA, Feb. 18.

Pandit Ravishankar Shukla, Prime Minister of the Central Provinces and Mr. Misra, Minister, had an interview with Gandhiji last evening at Shevgaon.

It is learnt that they discussed with Gandhiji the question of Indian States and reported to him the settlement of the agitation by Muslims against Vidya Mandir scheme.

It is stated that both the Ministers will arrive at Wardha on February 22 to meet the members of the Congress Working Commitee. —A.P.

Nazi Bid For Power In Lithuania

Implication Of Minority Memorandum Making 'Demands'

KAUNAS, Feb. 18.

A memorandum containing six demands has been presented to the Lithuanian Government by representatives of 350,000 Germans in Lithuania, namely granting of free exercise of national German culture, provision of a larger number of German schools and removal of "pressure" by Lithuanian police.

The German minority in Lithuania is thus following the tactics of Germans in Memel territory where Nazis have a majority in the Diet.

It is stated that the Lithuanian authorities regard the statements made in the memorandum as "exaggerated".—Reuter.

SUBHAS' TEMPERATURE EXCEEDS 103

Not Able To Proceed To Wardha To-night?

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

"Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose was a little better this morning, but since four o'clock this afternoon the temperature has exceeded 103 degrees and the painful symptoms of the malady are aggravated".

So says a doctor's bulletin issued at 8-30 to-night on the health of the Congress President, who is suffering from influenza and bronchitis.

The bulletin adds: "Intense weakness and extreme prostration are more obvious just at present, and the illness tends to be a prolonged affair. There is, however, no evidence of danger or acute anxiety at the moment"

In view of his present weak condition, it is most likely that Mr. Bose will not be able to proceed to Wardha, to-morrow evening, as previously arranged.—A. P.

BAN ON INTERVIEWS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

Dr. Sunil Chandra Bose has issued the following bulletin on the health of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose:—

"Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose is suffering from influenza, bronchitis, and high fever for the past four days His temperature is rising at present, and is accompanied by severe headache. He is rigidly confined to bed with much prostration, and is totally unfit to take any interest in his usual activities, and no visitor should seek an interview."—A. P.

No Evidence Of Danger

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

The following bulletin was issued at 8 to-night on the Congress President's health:—

"Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was a little better this morning but since 4 in the afternoon the temperature has exceeded 103 degrees and all painful symptoms of the malady have aggravated.

"Intense weakness and extreme prostration are more obvious just at present, and the illness tends to be a prolonged affair. There is, however, no evidence of danger or acute anxiety at the moment". United Press.

CONGRESS PREMIERS WATCH WARDHA

For Signal To Lead Satyagraha

LUCKNOW, February 18.

"Doctor Pattabhi Sitaramayya for Hyderabad, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari for Travancore and Mr. B. G. Kher for Raikot—these are reported to be the dispositions tentatively ordered by the Congress High Command in connection with the organisation of a Satyagraha movement throughout India against the Rulers of States", publishes a local paper in a special supplement this evening from its Madras correspondent.

"The Premiers of Bombay and Madras will tender their resignations as soon as the time signal is hoisted by the High Command. Meanwhile, a number of Congress leaders in rank below those mentioned above will wrestle with minor States for which they are drawing up their plan and programmes. The final shape will be given to the present plans at the meeting of the Working Committee on February 22 at Wardha."—A.P.

FOR ELECTION OF NEW POPE

Conclave Of Cardinals Will Meet On Feb. 28.

HOME, February 18

The Conclave of Cardinals to elect a new Pope will open on Feb. 28.

Not all the 62 Cardinals will be present on that day, since those in the more distant parts of the world will not have arrived.

Hundreds of workmen are now busy preparing a special part of the Vatican Palace including the Sistine Chapel, for the reception of some 250 people who will be locked up there during the duration of the Conclave.

It is thought that most probably the conclave will elect an Italian.—Reuter.

Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement

Securing Greater Benefits For Britain

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

The administration and the leaders of Congress generally professed to be in the dark regarding any information President Roosevelt may have received on the European situation. Relatively, there is little activity in the State Department, but it was pointed out that President Roosevelt might have been in touch by telephone with Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Bullitt from whom he might have received special information.

A MOVE FOR CO-OPERATION

Indications are received from Washington, says the "Sunday Times" Diplomatic correspondent, that the United States industries are prepared to co-operate with the British and German trade groups in the conversations, next month on the possibility of forming Cartel arrangements to develop foreign trade. He adds that it is assumed that other continental countries directly interested will be prepared to come into line.

PROPOSED TRADE AGREEMENT

He understands that progress is being made with the negotiations for a new trade agreement between Britain and the Soviet, which will secure greater benefits for Britain than those under the existing agreement. He adds that in order to achieve this Britain must obviously be prepared to make certain compensating concessions to Soviet opinion, but the scope hereof is not yet clear.

PRESIDENT'S PLAN ALTERED?

Ominous reports from abroad are said to have been referred to by President Roosevelt as the reason for a possible alteration in his tentative plan to spend a fortnight at sea, according to a new version of the Press Conference utterances attributed to him by the Associated Press of America.—Reuter.

Sensational Round-up In City On Sunday

Police Spring Surprise On Haunts Of Bad Characters: 400 Arrested

Nearly 400 persons were arrested in a general round-up of bad characters carried out by the Bombay City Police during the early hours of Sunday morning.

It is understood that the police authorities were considerably worried about the increase in crime, which is said to have been assuming somewhat alarming proportions in the City. As a preventive measure they decided to effect a general round-up of bad characters. Word was sent out to all the stations in the city to carry out a simultaneous search.

As Sunday dawned officers and men fully equipped for all emergencies started to comb out every known haunt of bad characters. The "hunt" continued for about four hours, and during that time nearly 400 persons were netted, all over the City. Pydhownie and Maharbowrie are stated to have arrested more than a hundred men each.

All the arrested persons will be put up before the various Honorary Presidency Magistrates on Monday morning and suitable action taken.

NO LOAN TO RAJKOT STATE

Bhavnagar And Jamnagar Turn Down Request

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 19.

In Azad Chowk Agency mounted and State police came as usual. The Chowk was watered. A procession of women moved from Azad Chowk and dispersed at Kotharianaka. The 49th dictator, Mr. Mohanlal Boghani, with about a dozen volunteers was arrested.

The Jamnagar and Bhawnagar States have refused to give a loan of rupees ten lakhs to Rajkot State.

Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai came here to see his daughter, Miss Mradulaben in jail but the authorities refused to give an interview. More Satyagrahi prisoners, including women, are to be transferred from the State jail to the Agency jail. Arrests of batches on station is going on as usual.

More Goondaism In Limbdi

But Praja Parishad Hold Session

Hostile Mob Smashes Dais: Several Injured: S. O. S. To Mahatma And Crown Representative

Sensational developments of a hostile and armed mob firstly holding up the President-elect of the Praja Mandal session, Darbar Gopaldas, at the station and besieging him in his residence, and, secondly, of smashing the dais of the Praja Mandal Pandal and causing injuries to several persons are reported from Limbdi.

PRAJA MANDAL HOLDS SESSION

Despite these untoward occurrences the Praja Mandal held its session under the presidentship of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, M.L.A.

S. O. S. TO MAHATMA & CROWN REPRESENTATIVE.

The Praja Mandal has sent a lengthy telegram to the Crown Representative, Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel protesting against the State of affairs in Limbdi.

730 Injured In All

Our Wadhwan correspondent wiring late at night says about 730 persons in all have been injured by an unruly mob "whom the police and State authority are unable to control", and the situation threatens to aggravate every hour.

According to telephonic reports received from Limbdi at the States' People's Conference office, Bombay, a serious situation has developed at Limbdi, following the determination of the Limbdi Praja Parishad to hold the Limbdi Praja Parishad Conference.

Over 50 people, styling themselves as members of Sanatan Sabha, who were avowedly opposed to the Conference, are alleged to have captured the pandal. A melee followed in the course of which the dais was smashed, furniture damaged and several people sustained injuries

RESIDENCE OF DARBAR BESIEGED

Later the anti-Conference demonstrators, carrying lathis and other weapons, are alleged to have surrounded the residence of Durbar Gopaldas, the President-elect, preventing him from going to the Conference.

Over three thousand peasants from various parts of the State have gathered near the Conference pandal to participate in the Conference

HELD UP AT STATION

Durbar Gopaldas, President-elect, of the Kathiawad Political Conference, who arrived in Limbdi last night, to preside over the Limbdi Parishad was held up at the Limbdi railway station by a hostile crow of demonstrators, according to a message received from a Praja Mandal official, Limbdi. It is reported that about 2,500 persons, armed with lathis and other weapons, from the surrounding villages, arrived at the railway station long before the train arrived, and blockaded the road leading from the railway station. They are further reported to have surrounded the car of Durbar Gopaldas, and asked him to go back from Limbdi immediately, and threatened him with dire consequences if he failed to return

RETURN TO STATION

The demonstrators further brandished their lathis and hit at the car In order to avoid an ugly situation, Durbar Gopaldas returned to the railway station.

Several other passengers who

(Continued on Page 11, Col 1)

PARISHAD SESSION HELD

Resolution On Responsible Govt. Passed

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, Feb. 19.

The Parishad was held despite persecution, under the presidentship of Shreemati Lilavati Munshi and passed the resolution of Responsible Government.

It is alleged a mob attacked farmers with lathis. Altogether 730 persons are injured. An excited mob moves in the city, and attacks khadi-capped persons and khadi-caps are burnt.

It is alleged an attack was made on Dr. Popatlal's dispensary, which is converted into a temporary hospital for the wounded.

Police and State authority are unable to control the rowdy mob, and the situation is threatening to become every hour more dangerous.

BLACK OUT IN FRENCH TOWNS

Defenders Of Maginot Line To Be Mobilised

METZ, Feb. 19.

Defenders of the Maginot Line will be mobilised during the next Wednesday night for the most important passive defence exercises France has yet held on the Frontier. Inhabitants of Metz, Thinville and all frontier towns will participate in the exercises including A. R. P. demonstrations.

The towns will be blacked out and dummy explosives and incendiary gas bombs will be dropped by "enemy" aircraft. Nurses, scouts, ambulance men and France's entire material for frontier defence will be called into action.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the BOMBAY SENTINEL, will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Ad'ets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced and competent manager for theatre management—State previous experience with testimonials or see personally Hurricane Talkies, Victoria Theatre, Playhouse, Bombay, between 8 and 9 a.m.

Wanted a pleader to execute Bombay Decree on a well-known Hindu Party at Nagpur. Apply Dhunjibhoy Pestonji, Crawford Market, Bombay. (11414)

Appointments with good salaries as Accountants, Secretaries, Cost Accountants, Works and Office Managers, Chief Clerks, Bank and Insurance Officers, Cashiers and Book-keepers, are the normal attainments of those who qualify with Allied Schools. Examinations can be taken in India and success guaranteed by postal training. Allied Schools is the leading institution in the British Empire for the building of Successful Business Careers. Write for free 100 p. Book "The Direct Way to Success", stating age, education and business experience. Allied Schools, 801, Cooks Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (10465)

Become a Radio Expert or Wireless Operator by studying wholly in after office hours Unique opportunity—Exclusive evening sessions commence 20th February 1939. Attendance hours 6-30 p.m. —9-30 p.m. (Students desirous appearing A.M.I.E.E. examination this November must enrol before 1st March). Enrol immediately. Radio Electric Institute, Lamington Chambers, Bombay 4. (10574)

62. TO BE LET

To Let. At Motilal Mansion, opposite Kamdar Maidan, near King Edward Hospital, Parel, a self-contained block, water supply whole day. Apply Bhaya on premises. (11415)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—At Cambata Building, Churchgate Reclamation, most uptodate single and double furnished rooms, with excellent attached baths and with well-known Eros food and lodging on attractive terms. Also small and big flats for residence and offices. Situation unrivalled. Apply Manager on the premises. (11413)

78. OFFICE PREMISES TO LET

Offices To Let in "Round Building" at corner of Kalbadevi Road, Princess Street and Picket Road. Rents from Rs. 45 per month. Modern building with Lift. Apply Bank of India, Ltd. Head Office, Hornby Road, or to the Agent, Kalbadevi Branch. (10578)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

SALE OF PROPERTIES

VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL LAND, admeasuring over 200 acres with Mango and other fruit trees, Bungalow, Stables and Suitable Dairy Poultry Farm, at VASUNDRI, Kalyan, near Titwala Station (G.I.P.) and at COONDAPOOR, South Kanara, are for immediate sale. Apply to the undersigned for particulars.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Solicitors,
20, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
10601.

G. I. P. RLY. TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites the following tender:—

(1) Tender No. 1939/1 for the supply of Brushes Carbon for generators, switchgears, convertors, motors, etc. for the period 16-7-1939 to 15-7-1940. Running Contract. Closing date 7th March, 1939, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Price per copy of tender form Rs. 2. Drawings Rs. 5 per sets which amounts will not be refunded.

(2) Tender No. 1939/2 for the supply of P. Way fittings, points and crossings for 82, 90, & 100 lbs. sections. Closing date 16th March, 1939, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Price per copy of tender form Rs. 2. Drawings Rs. 9-12 per sets which amounts will not be refunded.

Tender Forms and Drawings obtainable from the Office of the Controller of Stores. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted.
10550.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, BANGALORE DIVISION.

IN the matter of the winding up of the KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON & SILK MILLS Ltd., Hebbal, Bangalore.

OFFERS ARE INVITED, to be received not later than 15th March, 1939, by the Official Liquidators of the Kaiser-i-Hind, Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills, Ltd., (In Liquidation) for the purchase of the Company's Mill at Hebbal, Bangalore, comprising Premises, including three Furnished Residential Bungalows, Out-buildings and Ware-houses, Electrical Power Plant, Machinery in good running order, Stores, Spare Parts, Engineering Shop, Foundry, Motor Vehicles, Bore Wells, Pumps and necessary gear for the manufacture of 2,000 Woollen Blankets and 700 yards of Silk Cloth daily on (2 shifts). Inspection may be had by appointment. Offers will also be considered for the remaining stock of finished Woollen goods.

Full particulars on application to the Official Liquidators, the Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills, Ltd., Post Box 37, Bangalore.

F. L. PERADON,
P. GOPALARAJ URS,
Official Liquidators.
10592.

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Astrology: Apply to Bhagini Shri Devi Jupiter Astrological Bureau: Post Box No. 5532, Bombay. Send your Horoscope or time and date of birth and year or palm print. Fee Rs. 10 in advance. (11403)

174 BOOKS

Read it free! Come and take free loan for a week of Gambers' famous book "Ideal Marriage." Outsiders write for it. Brijmohan & Co., Pfaff Building, Phirozeshaw Mehta Road, Bombay. Telephone 30230. (11373)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents on lucrative terms for pushing a progressing scheme. No cash security. National Distributing Company, Model Basti, New Delhi. (11417)

Public Notices

THE PREMIER CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINENEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Construction House, Ballard Estate, Wittet Road, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 9th March, 1939, at 3-15 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the business as detailed in the NOTICE posted to Shareholders.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED as from WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1939, to THURSDAY, the 9th March, 1939, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
B. D. SARDESAI.
Secretary.

Construction House,
Ballard Estate, Wittet Road,
Bombay, 15th February, 1939.

N. B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid at the Company's Registered Office on and from Wednesday, the 22nd March, 1939 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 1st March, 1939.
10603.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 42ND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Empire of India Life Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 10th March, 1939, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS are CLOSED from 18th February to 10th March, 1939, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. R. BHARUCHA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 18th February, 1939.
(10608)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ARDESHIR MUNCHERJI UNWALA, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property, viz., two pieces of land together with the existing structures thereon being property forming part of a larger piece of land bearing Collector's Old No. 456, New No. 2425, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 1/7122 and Cadastral Survey No. 678 of the Malabar and Cumbala Hill Division and registered in the books of the Assessor & Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3484 (1-1A), 3484 (2) and 3485 and Street Nos. 32-38-38AA, 52 and 50 Pedder Road.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST:—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure, the cess whereof has been redeemed situate at Pedder Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1013 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by property of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Gondal bearing Cadastral Survey No. 679 (Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division) on or towards the South by Plot agreed to be conveyed to Shireen Minocher Dadachanji and another, on or towards the East by the Pedder Road aforesaid and on or towards the West by Plot secondly hereunder described.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, the cess whereof has been redeemed, situate at Pedder Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 987 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Gondal bearing Cadastral Survey No. 679 (Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division), on or towards the South by Plot agreed to be conveyed to Shireen Minocher Dadachanji and another, on or towards the East by Plot first hereinbefore described and on or towards the West by Plot to be conveyed to the Vendor.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1939.

S. P. GAZDAR,
For Sahiar & Co.,
Puchaser's Attorneys.
10615.

Public Notices

DELHI MUNICIPALITY

SEALED TENDERS, with samples are invited for the supply of about:—

(1) 10,000 yards of 32 inches wide dark blue cotton cloth.

(2) 600 yards of 45 inches wide blue muslin or some other thin cloth for the head wear of sweepresses (dopatas).

(3) 7,000 yards of 27 inches wide blue muslin for turbans of sweepers, which should reach the undersigned by the 7th March, 1939.

DR. P. L. NIRULA,
Medical Officer of Health, Delhi.
(10612)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in English will be received up to 14.00 hours on MONDAY, 6th March, by Executive Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, General Offices, Bombay, for quarrying and supplying stone metal 2", 1" and 3/4" to 1/4" and rubble for a period of 2 years and 9 months from 1-4-1939 from the quarry of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company at Virar.

Detailed notice, specifications and schedule may be obtained from the Executive Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2.

(Sd.) A. E. WATKINS
Chief Engineer,
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Bombay, 18-2-1939.
(10609)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1205 of 1936.

KUSHABA CHAPAJI KALE and Ors. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
DATTATRAYA BAYAJI KALE and Ors. .... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated 20th December, 1938, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs all the right, title and interest of the defendants in the following properties:

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or Government Foras land together with dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the West side of DeLisle Road, Bombay, admeasuring 1,145 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Nos. 13764 and D|13764, New Survey Nos. 1|3467 and 1C|3467 and Cadastral Survey No. 5|1944 of Byculla Division and Municipal E Ward Nos. 7208(5), 7208(3) and Street Nos. 616D, 616E, 616F and 616G.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece of Government Foras Land together with dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, on the West Side of De'Lisle Road, Bombay, admeasuring 1296 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Nos. 13764 and D|13764 and New Survey Nos. 1|3467 and 1C|3467 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|1944 of Byculla Division and Municipal E Ward Nos. 7216, 7217, 7218(1) and Street Nos. 616P, 616O and 616 N.

THIRDLY:—ALL that piece of Foras land together with dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the West side of De'Lisle Road, Bombay, admeasuring 1250 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Nos. 13764 and D|13764 and New Survey Nos. 1|3467 and 1C|3467 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 3|1944 of Byculla Division out of which land a portion admeasuring 392 square yards together with the building thereon is along with a building of K. C. Kale and Municipal E Ward Nos. 7210, 7211, 7212 and 7213 and Street Nos. 618, 618A, 618B, 620, 620A, 620B, 620C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 3rd day of March, 1939 lodge in my Office an affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1939.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.
(10614)

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY

Suit No. 2422 of 1939.

(1) J. W. Marks, (2) Rev. V. Carpietian, (3) H. Kalayjian, (4) M. Joseph, (5) N. H. Simon, (6) Dr. L. Kachadourian all members of the Managing Committee of St. Peters Armenian Church, Bombay, on behalf of themselves as well as on behalf of other members of the Armenian Church, Bombay, belonging to the said Church at 89, Medows Street, Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

C. C. PATEL & CO., a firm, doing business as Cleaners, Dyers and Launderers at 32, Humum Street, Fort. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the provisions of C. i, r. 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, Notice is hereby given that the plaintiffs abovenamed on behalf of themselves as well as on behalf of other members of the Armenian Church, Bombay, have instituted the above Suit in this Court on the 4th February, 1939, against the defendant abovenamed praying::—

(a) For a sum of Rs. 495|- being rent in respect of one shop on the ground floor of plaintiffs' premises situate at 58, Medows Street, which was in defendants' occupation as plaintiffs' monthly tenant from March 1937 to 31st January 1938 at Rs. 45|- per month . . . Rs. 495|-.

(b) For costs of the above suit.

And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1939.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1939.

EDWIN T. BAPTISTA,
Registrar.

Mr. B. S. Sanjana,
Advocate for the Plaintiffs.
(10587)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1366 of 1938.

HAJI UMAR HAJI MOOSA BHARUCHA & Anr. Plaintiffs.
V|s
BRIJMOHAN LAXMINARAYAN & Ors.
To,

(1) BAI DURGABAI, wife of Brijmohan Laxminarayan, of Bombay Agarwal Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 42, Kalbadevi Road, the defendant No. 2.

(2) FRAMROZ PESTONJI TALATI of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at 41, Frere Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the Defendant No. 3.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this Suit against the defendants for an order and decree by a mandatory injunction of this Hon'ble Court to demolish the wall of corrugated iron sheet constructed over the Plaintiffs' immovable property and to demolish so much of the roof of the defendants' premises which projects over the Plaintiffs said immovable property and to demolish and|or remove all encroachments upon the North Side of the Plaintiffs said immovable property mentioned in para 4, 5 and 6 of the Plaint and from encroaching upon or maintaining any erection or structure so as to constitute an obstruction to the Plaintiffs said immovable property and also from discharging the rain water from the eaves of the defendants said roof into the Plaintiffs' said immovable property for interim injunction in terms aforesaid for damages, costs and for such further and other reliefs as the nature and circumstances of the case may require. The suit is fixed for hearing on the 27th day of March, 1939. You are required to file your Written statement of defence and serve a copy on the plaintiffs within 4 weeks from this service upon you in default whereof the suit will be set down to be marked as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAMOUNT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 22nd day of August 1938.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

Sd. TAHIR ALI,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Messrs. NAGINDAS HOOSEINALLY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
(10610)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LAXMAN KASHINATH DHOTRE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to one of my clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Mistry Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Taxland or ground (since redeemed) with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mugbhat Street Cross Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-five and one-third square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 152, New No. 1401, Old Survey No. 502, New Survey No. 7637, Cadastral Survey No. 303 of Girgaum Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 555 and Street No. 36 K and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of late Shantaram Narayan, on or towards the West by the property of Satyabhamabai wife of Purshottam Dawlatram, on or towards the North by a public passage of the Mugbhat Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Bhimrao Atmaram.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1939.

N. H. HELEKAR,
Purchaser's Advocate.
(10611)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GANESH alias GANPATRAO BAPUJI DEO, a pensioner, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, residing at the time of his death at Moghe Bhuwan, Gokhale Road (North) Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

(1) NARHAR VITHAL MANDKE, (2) ATMARAM BHASKAR PANDIT, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the former residing at Moghe Bhuvan, Gokhale Road (North), Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay and the latter residing at Bamboli Nivas, Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, the executors and Trustees named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 16th day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of our Reign

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 16th day of February, 1939.
Messrs JOSHI and CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
(10613)

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NAIGAUM CROSS ROAD, DADAR.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from The Court Receiver, Bombay as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1087 of 1938 (Chunilal Bhulabhai Vyas v/s Prabhashanker Bhulabhai Vyas) pursuant to the Consent Decree dated 14th October 1938, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Property on Monday the 20th day of February 1939 at 4 P. M. (S. T.) on the Premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land with the messuages tenements buildings and chawls standing thereon containing by admeasurement 237 square yards or thereabouts situate at Naigaum Cross Road Dadar outside the Fort and Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay registered along with other land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 10 New No. B 1/15850, Old Survey No. None and New Survey No. 2A 1/1198 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2 of Matunga Division assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 6446 (4d) and Street No. 13G Naigaum Cross Road and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the vacant land of Bombay Improvement Trust, on the West by a passage, on the North by the property of Dattatraya Krishna Thakur and on the South by the property of the Vendor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Government Toka Tenure with the messuages tenement and dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon situate at Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 499 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 10 New No. B/15850, Old Survey No. None and New Survey No. 2A/1198 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2/1 Matunga Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under F Ward No. 6446 (3) New Ward No. 6446 (A3, A4,) Street No. 13B and New Street No. 13A B and 13C C and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the vacant land of Bombay Improvement Trust, on or towards the West by passage, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendor and on or towards the South by the property of the Trustees of Narielwalla's Agiary.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Win & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at their Office at No. 41A, Bruce Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PLOTS AT KURLA NEAR STATION.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Chief Officer, Kurla City Municipality and on account and at the risk of defaulters of Municipal Taxes in pursuance of the power of sale vested in the Chief Officer under Section No. 105 of B. M. B. Act 1925, sell by Public Auction all the Right, Title and Interest in the undermentioned Immovable Plots on Thursday the 23rd February 1939 at the undermentioned time on their respective premises.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On account and at the risk of Bai Sakhubai, wife of Jungal Babaji Bhujbal:—

All that piece of vacant land situate on Pipe Road at Kurla, admeasuring 831. 44 Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing N. A. Survey No. 813.

AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)

On account and at the risk of Mr. Dharsi Ghansi:—

All that piece of vacant land situate on Pipe Road at Kurla, admeasuring 394. 30 Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing N. A. Survey No. 812.

AT 3-30 P. M. (S. T.)

On account and at the risk of Mr. Abdul Gafoor:—

All that piece of vacant land situate on the Pipe Road at Kurla, admeasuring 78.00 Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing N. A. S. No. 818.

AT 4 P. M. (S. T.)

On account and at the risk of Bai Sunderabai Sadanand Palekar:—

All that piece of vacant land situate on the Pipe Road at Kurla, admeasuring 226.65 Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing N. A. Survey No. 816.

AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

On account and at the risk of Mr. Shaik Ahmed Shaik Kamru:—

All that piece of vacant land situate on the Pipe Road at Kurla, admeasuring 1101.74 and 321.00 Square Yards respectively or thereabouts and N. A. Survey Nos. 814 and 213.

AT 5 P. M. (S. T.)

On account and at the risk of Mr. Hajarimal Nathuji:—

All that piece of vacant land situate on the Pipe Road at Kurla, admeasuring 378.12 Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing N. A. Survey No. 816.

For further Particulars please apply to the Chief Officer, Kurla City Municipality Kurla, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

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Plea For Parliamentary Government In States

VIZAYANAGARAM'S APPEAL TO PRINCES TO SEIZE OPPORTUNITY BY FORELOCK

The following statement has been issued by Maharajkumar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagram Kt., M.L.A.:—

"Opportunity has hair in front, behind she is bald,
If you seize her by the forelock you may hold her,
But if suffered to escape,
Not Jupiter himself can catch her again."

This wisest of sayings holds good for all time. Now is the time for the Indian States to take the cue from what is happening in British India. Every one knows that the days of autocracy and absolute monarchy have gone, never to return. The modern craze is democracy. This craze has, like everything else, a geographical complex. Human nature being what it is, its reactions are almost the same all the world over, although methods of expression vary. It is commonsense that one has to re-adjust oneself in consonance with the conditions that obtain elsewhere; for, due to the advancement of Science, the world is becoming increasingly smaller and more compact. The present Government of India Act has been the result of sustained effort of all and sundry for long years. All elements both moderate and extremist had made up their minds that under the circumstances they were well advised to accept it with the result that we find to-day popular governments functioning in 8 out of 11 provinces of British India.

DON'T ASK FOR TROUBLE

It is accepted on all hands that out of all possible types of governance, Parliamentary government is by far the best; for, it is based on general vote. The need for this type of government in every State in the world is increasingly felt with every passing day; for the policy of "greatest good to the greatest number" is indeed its basis. It is unfortunate that whilst parliamentary method is in force in all the Provinces, the Ruling Princes have not reformed, nor have they re-adjusted, their States on the same model. It stands to reason that they should do so in the interests of common good of mankind. It is time that they asked their people to govern themselves; for good government is no substitute for self-government. It is only the institution of Parliamentary governments throughout the States that will make uniformity possible. To cling to methods that have no place in the current scheme of things is asking for trouble. By conceding popular government in their respective areas, Princes will be contributing materially to the happiness and contentment of mankind. One must set one's house in order before attempting any external reform. The exact type of government that is now in force in the province of British India should be adopted invariably in every State in Indian India.

MORE WITH THE TIDE

It is commonsense that people in the States cannot remain unconcerned when they are surrounded by provinces in British India, every one of which is running a popular Government, of its own, based on mass franchise. Under the circumstances the people in the States can never feel contented and happy unless they are allowed self-determination. Otherwise, there is bound to be constant bickering and discontent amongst the public. Furthermore, it is appropriate that Princes should take a lesson from what is happening to us, the zamindars, owing to our own folly. We failed miserably to move with the tide with the result that we have cooked our own goose. To-day we are a back number; to-morrow we may be out of the picture, for all I know. Had we reformed and kept abreast, with the national movement, we wouldn't have had to face the present disaster and the ugly apprehensions of the future. This should serve as an eye-opener to the Princes. Let it not be said of the Princes that they too like zamindars, failed to read the signs of times and as a result, let themselves down. Why should you set store by your treaties? Treaties, like laws, are made both to violate and to observe.

WHAT ARE TREATIES WORTH

Not to mention one, but how many treaties, within the last twenty years have been thrown to the winds? Why should our States depend on the help of the Paramount power; for can the Paramount power change the will of the people? The Princes should guide themselves by what is happening in British India and introduce popular governments in each and every State. This seems to be the only solution of the difficulty that faces Indian States to-day. If some of the States are found to be too small individually, a goodly number should form a group, where they are neighbouring on to each other, for purposes of popular government. And these autonomous States, if and when they are formed, will be able to present collectively a common platform and then they would indeed be a power to reckon with. Popular government based on adult franchise everywhere is the condition precedent to any noticeable improvement in the lot of mankind and the States can no longer remain unaffected by what is happening outside their respective areas. From the point of view of the Ruling Princes—to borrow a cricketing expression—the wicket is showing signs of getting sticky and they should finish their innings before the wicket crumbles.

WARNING BY WELLS

History gives innumerable instances of the wisdom of one keeping pace with the march of events. The few kingdoms that have survived in Europe to-day owe their existence to their willing co-ordination with popular will. A few days ago, H. G. Wells the great English Author, said in an interview which he gave to the Pressmen at Karachi.

"You are here 350 millions people and not a nation. Your nationalism is a cheap inmitation of the European nationalism. Whenever anything is said about you, you simply say that you are under a foreign yoke. You never think."

If you take a broad-minded view of what Wells said although I should say he was a bit unkind in his scathing criticism, there is a good deal of sense in it.

SUPREME OPPORTUNITY

We are ceaselessly fighting amongst ourselves and are divided into several water-tight compartments. That is precisely why the States and British India should be one and why the whole of our country should be governed by Parliamentary method. Our Princes should have done this long before in the wake of Montagu's historic declaration of August 1917; but it is never too late. This is a supreme opportunity for them to think aright and act accordingly. Prudence suggests that they should part with their age-long die-hardism and take a leaf out of what is happening in British India. This is the only way to assure India's peace and harmony.

Enquiry Into Bazalgette Tragedy On Thursday

CUTTACK, Feb. 19.

Preliminary enquiry into the incidents resulting in the death of Major R. L. Bazalgette will commence on the 23rd instant at Ranpur inside the Jail compound before Mr. B. Subramaniya, I. C. S., Joint Magistrate of Berhampore, whose services have been lent to the State.—A. P.

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie (Centre) presided over the inaugural ceremony of the Academy of Islam at the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall on Friday evening. A group photo taken on the occasion.

TEACHERS TO GO ON HUNGER-STRIKE

One-day Protest If Govt. Does Not Redress Grievances

POONA, Feb. 19.

Primary teachers of the Bombay presidency will go on a one-day hunger-strike on April 1, if Government do not present them with a satisfactory scheme of scales of salaries, and the arrears of their salaries for the last fifteen to twenty years are not paid to them by that date.

A resolution to this effect was passed at the Bombay Presidency Primary Teachers' Conference held to-day, when eight hundred delegates were present and Principal P. K. Atre, a prominent educationist of Poona, presided.

The resolution calls upon all primary teachers of the presidency to go on fast on April 1, if by that date their demands were not met, and urges upon them to spend the day in prayer.

By another resolution the Conference condemned the report of the more Education Committee which recommends the lowering of the scale of primary teachers' salaries.—A. P.

Industrial Accidents And Their Cure Represented

Over 200 engineers, foremen, engineering apprentices and members of the supervisory staff belonging to a number of industrial establishments in Bombay were entertained to a film show by the Safety First Association on Thursday night, as a part of the Association's service in their scheme of accident prevention in industrial undertakings.

AIM OF INDUSTRY.

In a short introductory speech, Mr. Trollip declared "the aim of industry is that the workman shall live to enjoy the fruit of his labour; that his mother shall have the comfort of his arm in her old age; that his wife shall not be untimely a widow; that his children shall have a father and that cripples and hopeless wrecks who were once strong men, shall no longer be a by-product of industry."

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

With an introduction by Sir Duncan Wilson, H. M. Chief Inspector of Factories, the first film vividly represented some of the industrial accidents and their cure. The second film showed how to rescue a drowning man and resuscitate him. The same methods would be profitably employed in saving victims of electric shock and gas poisoning. Stage demonstrations were then given by trained instructors. This was followed by an interesting amateur film typifying the hazards that faced the workmen on the road "after the whistle blows."

Tokyo Professors Criticise Campaign In China

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO (By Air Mail).

According to "Al Mokattam," professors and students of the Tokyo Faculty of Economics have staged several anti-war debates during the last six months. In the Sunday Circles attached to the Faculty nearly all lectures were sharply critical of the Japanese campaign in China.

Manuscripts and note books seized by order of Vice-Admiral Hiraga invariably contained statistical material showing that from the economic angle Japan could never hope to regain the sums spent on financing the campaign.

Several professors and a number of students have been placed under house arrest pending the completion of the inquiries.

Moscow Hopeful Of Nazi Assurances

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON (By Air Mail).

The reported refusal of the Reich to satisfy Russia on the score of the projected military alliance between the "Anti-Comintern States" is held to be the reason for the sudden discontinuance of the Soviet-German trade talks. It is stated that Moscow is still hopeful that Germany will eventually give her the desired assurances, as an article suggesting this in a barely disguised manner has been allowed to be published in "Izvestia."

The absence of hostile references to the Soviet Union in Hitler's recent speech before the Reichstag supports this optimism. Negotiations will probably be resumed again as soon as Germany has found a diplomatic formula which satisfies Moscow without giving offence to Tokyo.

KHAR MEETING SURPRISE

Residents Invited To Protest Against Budget Proposals End By Supporting Them

(From A Correspondent).

A public meeting of Khar residents was held on Sunday evening at the C. K. P. Hall under the auspices of the Khar Residents' Association to protest against budget proposals of the Bombay Government. But the residents assembled in the meeting protested against the proposal of the convenor, whereupon he tried to dissolve the meeting. But the majority in the meeting protested against the dissolution of the meeting.

Subsequently the meeting voted Mr. Acharya to the Chair, and a resolution was moved by Mr. Diwanji and seconded and supported by Messrs. G. D. Bhatt and D. N. Wandreker, M.L.A., supporting the budget proposals, which was carried unanimously by the meeting.

Send-off To Satyagrahis For Jaipur

The Marwari Sammelan gave a hearty send off to the first batch of Satyagrahis, who are going to Jaipur from Bombay under the leadership of Seth Shreeniwas Bagarka, Secretary of the Jaipur Rajya Prajamandal and Marwari Sammelan, at a meeting held on Sunday at the Prajamandal hall under the presidency of Seth Jamnadas Adukia.

India's Future Depends On Primary Teachers

Calcutta 'Varsity Vice-Chief On Need Of National System Of Education

KRISHNAGAR, Feb. 19.

The importance of primary education in building up a nation was stressed by the Hon. Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Haque, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, in performing the opening of the Nadia District Primary School Teachers' Conference this morning.

He said that in any scheme of economic or social reconstruction of this country, primary education must necessarily be the very foundation of all progress. "It is a matter of common knowledge," he added, "that our colossal illiteracy inhibits improvement in our economic life in every possible way. It is the sacred mission of the primary school teacher to carry the light into the darkest corners of rural areas. And on him lies the responsibility of making the nation. It is the teacher, who moulds and colours the life and character of all those who would in due course be called upon to shoulder the economic, social and political responsibilities of state and the country."

The Vice-Chancellor put in a strong plea for the betterment of the conditions of life and service of the primary school teachers and he did it on the broad ground of national welfare and national safety. He held that no national reconstruction was possible to-day without bettering the conditions of the primary teacher and primary teaching.

PATENT INSTRUMENT

Coming to what he called "A very important aspect of the broader problem of education," namely, the question of female education, he quoted H. E. the Viceroy, who had said: "No more potent instrument lies to hand for promoting rural development than a bold, determined and persistent drive towards the goal of a sound primary education for the girlhood of the countryside."

The Khan Bahadur stated that in Bengal only 33 females per 1,000 were literates. It was of the highest importance to launch a nation-wide campaign for a national system of primary education. With the women of this province lay the destiny of Bengal and whatever conduced to the educational uplift of their womanhood must necessarily go a long way in rescuing them from the morass of economic and cultural stagnation. They must remember that the womanhood of Bengal had a special mission to fulfil and in order to equip them for the noble mission it was necessary to give them such education as would be useful.—A. P.

To-day On Radio

RELAY

To-day (Monday) commentary on Inter-Provincial Cricket Tournament will be held in Calcutta. It will be relayed in Bombay, on medium wave only, during 12-00 to 12-45 p.m. and 4-00 to 4-45 p.m.

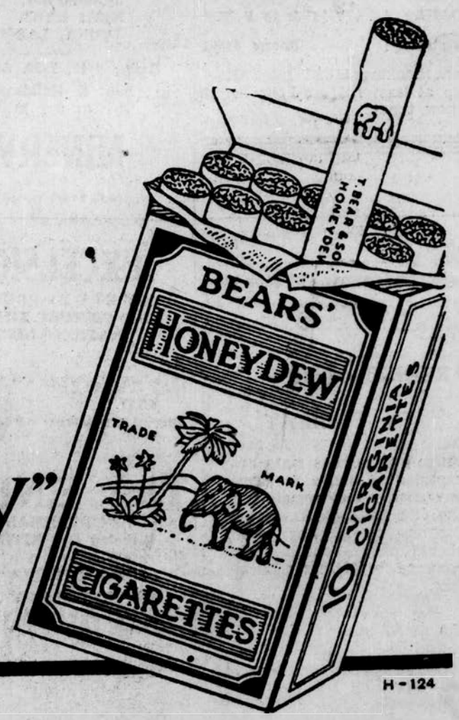
COCOLA
A MEDICATED SCENTED HAIR OIL
JEWEL OF INDIA

A PICTURE OF A WISE MAN

HE KNOWS WHAT IS GOOD, AND APPRECIATES GOOD QUALITY.

IN SHORT, HE IS A SMOKER OF

Bears' "HONEYDEW" CIGARETTES



H-124

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FERROUS & TEAK WOOD SCRAP AT HAJI BUNDER.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores G. I. P. Rly. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction at Haji Bunder Depot Sewree To-day (MONDAY) the 20th February 1939 at 10 A. M. (S.T.) materials such as a big lot of springs, bolts, bars, plates frames, coupling screws, chairs, pots, steel tyres, wheels, centres tubes, slippers, tanks, rails of sizes, boiler shells, wooden sleepers engine tanks, wagon bodies, buffer plungers brake blocks, galvanised wires, oil tanks, C. I. parts, cuttings and punchings, turnings castings etc., etc.

10 p.c. deposit in cash on each lot.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT CARMICHAEL ROAD, OFF PEDDAR ROAD

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Dayabhai Chagganlal and Bai Gulaobai, his wife, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Bai Velabai, widow of Vallabhdas Gokuldas Dossa, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will To-day (MONDAY), the 20th February, 1939, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of pension and Tax land (cess now redeemed) together with buildings, standing thereon, situate near Carmichael Road, containing by admeasurement about 551 square yards and bounded on the East, West and South by the property belonging to Framroze Ardeshir Vakil; on the North by the property, belonging to the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., and bearing D Ward No. 3456 (2) and Street Nos. 11B and 43C, Altamount Road and Peddar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., No. 14, Hamam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

NOT FOR ANYTHING

Can you miss the airy antics of this crazy quartette?

SABITA DEVI

IN

'LADIES ONLY'

WITH

SURENDRA,

BIBBO, PRABHA

SAGAR'S LUNG-SPLITTING SENSATION

A T

PATHE

DAILY: 4-15, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

Book Early! 'Phone 41561

Phone Bookings MUST BE TAKEN up at least half-an-hour before show time!

FREDRIC MARCH & JOAN BENNETT IN BOMBAY

These two famous stars are expected to arrive in Bombay shortly and remain in the city for a week. Those desirous of meeting them should please consult these columns for further particulars.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. records.

12-0 Sunderabai 12-20 Instrumental Duets 12-30 Manohar Kapur 12-45 Nathu Khan of Delhi 12-52 A Girdhari Geet 1-5 Music 3-30 Indian History by N L Ahmed 3-50 Musical Interval 3-55 Art of Reading (Marathi) by K N Kale 4-15 For teachers 6-0 Baban Rao Kulkarni of Poona Marathi Pad 6-15 Sham Kalyan on Sarod 6-20 Shamsuddin 6-30 For Bhumijan 7-45 What is Hindustani? by Dr. Tara Chand 3-0 Sunderabai 8-15 Manohar Kapur 8-30 Dattatriya V. Palusker 9-15 Matches ki Dabiya (Hindustani) by S H Manto 9-30 News in English 9-45 All Empire Mails by Air, by Colin Cleghorn 10-0 Era D'Alba: Voval Recital 10-15 George Lester Violoncello 10-20 Era D'Alba 10-35 Egon Petri 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a. m. & 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. & 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-30 p. m. as in Bombay 1 6-30 For Children: Marathi 7-0 Manohar Kapur 7-20 Gauri and Gaura 7-30 to 10-0 as in Bombay 1 10-0 Sunderabai 10-25 Mandolin Solo 10-30 Dattatriya V Palusker.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. S. M. Ghosh & his orchestra 8-10 Ghulam Rasul 8-30 Benazirbai 9-10 Majidanbai 9-30 Sitar recital 9-40 Ghaffar Haider 9-50 Benazirbai.

1-0 p. m. B B C Records 2-0 School Broadcast 6-10 H. H. Chughtai & his Orchestra 6-15 Woman's world 7-0 For Villagers only 7-45 What is Hindustani (Hindustani) by Dr. Tara Chand 8-0 Ghulam Rasul 8-15 Kayakalp and Kayapalat by Acharya Chetur Sen Shastri 8-30 Majidanbai 8-50 Gat Durga on Sarod 9-0 Benazirbai 9-45 All Empire Mails by Air by Colin Cleghorn, F.R.G.S. (Relayed from Calcutta) 10-0 Ghulam Rasul 10-10 Recorded Interlude 10-15 Benazirbai 10-30 Gat Tora on the Tabla 10-40 Majidanbai

YOU CAN DISGUISE YOUR FACE

But

CAN YOU DISGUISE YOUR FEELINGS?

Sulochana

HOLDS THE KEY TO THIS ANSWER

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MINERVA

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FROM 10 P.M., FRIDAY NEXT THE PICTURE THAT THE NATION NEEDS!

NEW THEATRES LTD.'S Special Creation:

The ENEMY

("DUSHMAN")

Directed By: NITIN BOSE

Starring:—

SAIGAL, LEELA DESAI, etc.

Also SIMULTANEOUSLY At

KRISHNA

TALKIES: DUBASH THEATRE

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

12-0 noon to 2-45 p. m. As in Delhi 1

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1 6-10 Ghulam Rasul 6-25 Bansuri Ki Tan by Indu Deb 6-30 Majidanbai 7-0 Majidanbai 7-25 Ghulam Rasul 7-45 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1 9-50 Three famous entractes 10-15 V U D Light Orchestra.

Delhi—III Programme

10.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a. m. As in Delhi I 12-0 noon to 2-45 As in Delhi 1

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. to 7-0 As in Delhi 1 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2 8-9to 11-0 As in Delhi 1

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

12-30 p.m. Barnabas Von Geczy. 12-45 Maxine Sullivan. 1-0 Jack Harris 1-17 Jack Harris. 1-30 School Broadcast, by S. K. Mukherjee, M.A. 1-45 What Is News?, by Probodh Chatterjee. 1-50 Music. 2-5 Newton and Einstein, by Premen Mittra. 2-20 Listen and Laugh. 5-0 For Countryside. 6-0 Ambuj Mallick. 6-15 Suresh Mazumdar. 6-30 Maya Banerjee. 6-45 Dwijen Chowdhuri. 7-5 Ladies Seat playlet. 7-20 Jantri Sangha. 7-30 Parul Chowdhury. 7-45 What is Hindustani?, by Dr. Tara Chand 8-0 Parul Chowdhury. 8-15 Jantri Sangha (Contd.) 9-10 Jack Artin and his Orchestra. 9-45 All Empire Mails by Air, by Colin Cleghorn. 10-0 Laure Alzien: Pianoforte.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

12-30 p.m. to 2-30 As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

2-0 p.m. It Might Interest You. 2-5 On Hobbies: By N. S. Sankaranarayanan. 2-20 Music. 4-0 Things of Interest, by 'Radio Mama' (Tamil). 4-5 Variety Entertainment, by K. Sarangpani. 4-20 Kumari P. S. Lakshmi. (Light songs in Tamil). 5-0 Vidyala Narasimhalu Naidu of Tirupati: Vocal. 5-30 S. Ramanayya Chettiar: Jalatarang. 6-0 Vidyala Narasimhalu Naidu of Tirupati: Vocal. 6-30 S. Ramanayya Chettiar: Jalatarang. 7-0 Syamaladandakam by Shrimati V. Chellammal. 7-15 Art in Life. Dancing, by Mrs. T. Seethapathi. 7-30 Nachiketa: A play in Kanarese. 8-30 M. G. Nagoji Rao: Vocal. 9-20 Mascots, by 'A Mascot'. 9-35 'Cello Recital. 9-50 Wyn Galbraith: Soprano. 10-10 Dancing Time. 10-30 Epilogue. Close down.

Madras—II. Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s.)

2-0 p.m. to 2-30 As in Madras I.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. to 6-0 As in Madras I. 6-0 Purana Kalakshepam (Telugu). 6-15 Parasitic Diseases. (Telugu). 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras I. 9-35 M. G. Nagoji Rao: Vocal. 10-0 V. Srinivasa Rao: Vocal.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. With Villagers. 6-10 Naatia Qawwali. 6-30 Munawwar Sultana. 6-50 Naz Begam 7-10 Khyber Orchestra: Geet. 7-15 Women and the Services. (Hindustani) by the Rev. Samson Khan. 7-30 Munawwar Sultana. 7-45 What is Hindustani?, by Dr. Tara Chand. 8-0 Naz Begam. 8-15 Qawwali, by Mohammad Siddiq. 8-30 Do Jasus (Hindustani). 8-55 Munawwar Sultana. 9-45 Naz Begam. 10-0 Alwida.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

6-10 p.m. Nazr Husain. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-15 Sunita Devi and Mumtaz Ali. 7-25 Shamshad Begam. 7-45 What is Hindustani? 1 (Hindustani) by Dr. Tara Chand. 8-0 Orchestral Interludes. 8-10 Nazr Husain. 8-25 Shamshad Begam. 8-35 Sanwal Das. 8-45 Shamshad Begam: Ghazal. 8-55 Orchestral Interludes. 9-5 Nazr Husain. 9-45 Interludes. 9-50 Law for the Layman, 3 by Tek Chand Dhanda. 10-5 Shamshad Begam. 10-25 Orchestral Interlude. 10-35 Nazr Husain.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc|s.)

5-30 p.m. Babban Khan. 5-45 Doolha Mian. 6-5 Malikabai of Cawnpore. 6-25 Malvi. 6-35 Babban Khan. 6-55 Doolha Mian. 7-10 Malikabai of Cawnpore. 7-30 Records. 7-45 What is Hindustani? (Hindustani) by Maulvi Abdul Haq. (Relayed from Delhi). 8-0 Records. 8-10 Yudh. 8-20 Urdu Poetry. 8-25 Faryaden. 8-20 Next Week's Programmes. 8-40 Babban Khan. 8-50 Malikabai of Cawnpore. 9-0 Mohd Ashraf. 9-50 Doolha Mian. 10-10 Mubarak Husain. 10-20 Babban Khan. 10-40 Malikabai of Cawnpore.

B. B. C Programme

7-30 p.m. In Town Tonight. 8-0 Dancing Time. 8-30 Worthing Municipal Orchestra. 9-30 News. 9-50 Pianoforte Interlude. 10-0 Afternoon Revue.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 19.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours Total	Rainfall Since 1st Nov	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	75	57	—	0.7	—0.6
Amraoti	92	67	—	0.3	—1.5
Akola	96	66	—	—	-1.6
Ahmedabad	90	61	—	—	—0.3
Ajmer	74	57	—	—	—0.9
Ahmednagar	91	59	—	—	—1.4
Allahabad	86	49	—	0.8	—1.0
Benares	—	—	—	—	—
BOMBAY	86	70	—	1.1	+0.5
Bangalore	87	62	—	0.7	—3.1
Bhopal	88	57	—	0.3	—
Baroda	91	50	—	—	—
Belgaum	93	62	—	1.1	—1.1
Bijapur	93	70	—	0.1	—1.4
Bhavnagar	90	58	—	—	—0.4
Calcutta	95	69	—	0.1	—1.8
Cawnpore	82	59	—	0.7	—0.9
Calicut	91	74	—	1.5	—5.4
Colombo	88	74	—	15.3	—7.2
Cherrapunji	65	55	—	4.6	—1.0
Cocanada	87	67	—	10.2	+3.5
Delhi	71	53	—	0.7	—1.5
Darjeeling	57	40	—	0.9	—1.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	93	60	—	—	—1.6
Hyderabad (Sd.)	70	57	—	0.2	—0.3
Indore	87	52	—	—	—1.0
Jhansi	81	57	—	0.4	—0.9
Jubbulpore	90	60	—	1.5	—0.8
Jacobabad	—	—	—	—	—
Jaipur	74	58	—	—	—1.0
Karwar	86	70	—	1.8	—0.4
Lucknow	81	58	—	0.6	—1.1
Lahore	67	42	—	1.2	—0.9
Mysore	89	67	—	1.0	—2.2
Madras	85	67	—	3.2	—18.5
Marmagoa	85	72	—	1.0	—
Malegaon	95	60	—	0.1	—0.9
Mussoorie	51	39	—	4.8	—2.7
Mahableshwar	82	62	—	1.3	—0.7
Mangalore	89	75	—	2.1	—1.7
Nagpur	96	61	—	0.1	—2.0
Poona	94	59	—	0.3	—1.0
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnagiri	85	72	—	2.9	+1.8
Rajkot	86	54	—	—	—0.4
Sialkot	65	45	—	2.6	—1.4
Srinagar	39	33	T	7.5	+0.7
Sholapur	95	67	—	—	—1.7
Surat	90	63	—	—	—0.4
Trichinopoly	92	72	—	4.5	—4.9

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

BAR'S GLOWING TRIBUTES TO LATE GAEKWAR

Man Of Extraordinary Legislative Activities

(From Our Correspondent)

NAVSARI, (By Mail)

A reference was made to the sad demise of the late Maharaja Sayajirao III, the Gaekwar of Baroda, in the District Court of Navsari when irrespective of judiciary and pleaders about 100 litigants were present. The Munsiffs, the Government Pleader, and other members of the Bar paid glowing tributes to the deceased for his meritorious works for the welfare of his subjects.

Mr. N. B. Padte, the District Judge, in reply said that "the legislative activities of the late Maharaja were quite extraordinary. I regard him as the greatest Hindu Legislator since the time of Chanakya and Manu."

Mr. Maganlal Mehta pointed out the close relation between the Baroda and Rajpipla States and gave a brief sketch of the historical visits to Rajpipla of the late Maharaja where he opened the States Hospital at the request of the Maharaja Sir Vijaysinh. Mr. Mehta informed the audience that the deceased was a true advisor to the Rajpipla ruler. Rajpipla mourned his death.

A resolution of condolence was passed.

FIRING IN ORCHA STATE

Ten Persons Wounded

LUCKNOW, Feb. 18.

Three persons were wounded, one of them seriously, as a result of alleged firing by the Orcha State police in village Lohari in Jhansi District according to an unconfirmed report received here by the Provincial Congress Committee office.

On learning this the Premier, Pandit Pant, it is understood, has wired to the district authorities asking for confirmation of the report.—United Press

PROBLEM OF ROADS

Need Of Research To Find Way Of Economic Maintenance

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

"The advent of motor transport has revolutionised the problems of road construction and maintenance and there appears to be something of a lag in adjusting our organisation and finance to the new conditions. "Prima facie" it is improbalbe that old and time-honoured arrangements which were suitable 20 years ago must necessarily be good at the present day and in the future with which we are faced" declared Mr. S. G. Stubbs, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Punjab, presiding over the Fifth Indian Roads Congress which was opened here this afternoon by the Hon. Maharaja Srish Chandra Nady of Cossimbazar, Minister, Bengal, at the Institution of Engineers (India), Calcutta.

About 120 delegates from different provinces attended the Conference.

Mr. Stubbs reviewing the past activities of the Congress said that the Roads Congress had been responsible for the Government of India undertaking to finance the establishment of a Test Track at the Government Test House, Alipore, and a scheme of soil research in connection with earth roads. Actual tests on roads constructed under varying conditions of climate and traffic using different materials in different proportions would take years of experimentation, while comparative results could be arrived at in a short time on the Test Track. These results should be of invaluable assistance to road engineers throughout India and should save much time and money that was now being spent on scattered experiments all over the country.

Soil research is now being carried out by the soil physicist appointed by the Government of India at the Punjab Research Laboratory, Lahore, and a road engineer has been appointed by the Punjab Government to act as a liaison officer between the laboratory and the field. A number of soils in the Punjab and Sind have already been examined and very valuable information has been collected as a result of which field experiments on stabilisation of earth roads, subgrades and berms are being carried out.

Yet another important achievement to which the Congress can lay claim is the publication of Standard Specification and Code of Practice for Road Bridges in India. The next step which we have to take will naturally be towards the preparation of typical designs of various kinds of bridges and culverts for the standard loading.

The Roads Congress has also made a beginning towards the preparation of a Code of Practice for roads.

WAY OF ECONOMY

Concluding the President gave an outline of the organisation and finance of maintenance which exists at present day in the Punjab. He said: "Ten years ago out of a total mileage of 1,780 miles only 50 miles were surface painted and the cost of maintenance was approximately Rs. 1,700 per mile per annum. At the present time 3,250 miles have been surface painted out of a total mileage of 3,400 and the cost of maintenance has been reduced to less than Rs. 1,100 per mile per annum. It is expected that the latter figure will be reduced still further. Some 350 miles of District Board roads have been provincialised during the last two years and about 450 will be provincialised this and the next year."

FOREIGN FACILITIES FOR INDIANS

Association Of Indian Industries Calls For Applications

The Secretary, Association of Indian Industries, writes:—

The Association of Indian Industries has had under consideration a Scheme of Technical Training for Indian students in British and other Continental Factories. The High Commissioner for India in London has kindly promised to give every help to such of the Indian students, who desire to take apprentice training in foreign factories or workshops, Scientific and Industrial Research Institutes. Negotiations have already been started with the foreign Consulates to get our Indian students admitted into the factories of their countries. The Association, therefore, invites applications from Indian students who desire practical technical training, stating the kind of training they desire and their qualifications

Western India Lawn Tennis Championships

SINGULARLY UNEVENTFUL MATCHES

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Men's Singles

SECOND ROUND

S. A. Azim beat R. Sen 6—3, 6—3.

P. R. Shirgaonkar beat P.M. Dowson 6—2, 8—6.

A. J. Wadia beat A. C. Pereira 7—5, 5—7, 6—4.

P. Wells beat C. M. Khatau 6—3, 6—3.

Y. R. Savur beat N. S. Talwar 6—2, 6—1.

R. W. Cawdeary beat R. F. Walsh 6—1, 8—6.

E. V. Bobb beat M. R. Row 6—0, 6—2.

Y. M. Bhave beat W. D. Ten Broeck 6—2, 6—2.

Men's Doubles

FIRST ROUND

H. A. Bateson and R. B. Y. Simpson beat J. Harvey and R. Chopra 8—6, 6—3.

P. Wells and E. Pudumji beat V. D. Sirur and R. S. Samsi 6—0 6—1.

A. Wiles and P. M. Dowson beat H. V. Deutler and H. W. Schultz 6—3, 8—6.

Women's Doubles

FIRST ROUND

Mrs. W. A. Bell and Mrs. P. S. Williams beat Mrs. Gentry and Mrs. Maine 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Monday's Programme is as follows:—

W. I. LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS 1939.

Matches for Monday, February 20th.

CENTRE COURT: 4-00 P.M. H. Bhandari Vs. R. C. Summerhayes 4-30 P.M. P. Wells Vs. Y. R. Savur 5-15 P.M. J. M. Lee & C. W. Owen Vs. H. H. Contractor & F. F. Vakharia,

COURT NO. 1: 4-00 P.M. J. M. Mehta vs. A. C. Suntook; 4-30 P.M. H. H. Bateson & Mrs. Bateson vs. A. C. Pereira & Partner; 5-15 P.M. R. C. Summerhayes & Mrs. Williams vs. Mrs. Genge & Partner.

COURT NO. 4: 4-00 P.M. B. T. Blake vs. H. U. Deutler; 4-30 P.M. B. T. Blake or H. U. Deutler vs O. Sutton; 5-15 P.M. R. W. Cawdeary vs. Y. M. Bhave.

COURT NO. 5: 4-00 P.M. E. Padumjee vs. Halkatti; 4-30 P.M. Mrs. Maine vs. Miss Emery; 5-30 P.M. O. Sutton & Ottinan vs. Mahmud Alam & Partner or M. R. Row & Howard.

COURT NO. 6: 4-00 P.M. J. M. Lee vs. G. D. Bhagat; 4-30 P.M. W. B. Schlieter & H. R. Shellenberger vs. W. D. Ten Broeck & T. W. Brough; 5-30 P.M. J. M. Mehta & S. A. Azim vs. C. M. Khatau & Partner.

POSSIBLE MATCHES ON FIRST AVAILABLE COURT: Mahmud Alam or Rasikkumar vs. H. W. Schultz; Y. R. Savur & E. V. Bobb vs. A. C. Suntook & A. J. Wadia.

YOUNG SPORTS' HARD-EARNED VICTORY

Kirkee United Pass Into Next Round Easily

Two games were played in the Provincial Hockey Championship and as a result the Young Sports and Kirkee United passed into the next round where they meet the Kirkee Ordnance and South Lancashire respectively.

In the first game the Young Sports had to work hard to eliminate the St. Mary's Old Boys by 6 goals to 4 while in the next the Kirkee United had matters their own way against Bombay Port Trust scoring 9 goals.

AN EARLY LEAD

Before the game was a few minutes old the St. Mary's Old Boys scored through Stanley and went ahead a little later through the same player. Both the goals were scored from sudden breakaway. The Young Sports were exerting heavy pressure and reduced the lead through D'Mello, off a penalty corner. Immediately after this Carvalho brought the teams on level terms. D'Penha who was playing a clever game at inside-left for the Young Sports, gave his side the lead. The St. Mary's were not long in restoring equality, Proudfoot scoring. The teams were level at the interval.

YOUNG SPORTS TAKE THE LEAD

The Young Sports started the second half with a grim determination at D'Penha again scored to give his side the lead once again and then Murzello consolidated the position by placing the ball in the corner of the goal. The score board at this period read 5—3 in favour of the winners.

Five minutes from the end the Old Boys again scored through Coutto. The Young Sports tally came to six when D'Penha scored.

Murzello, S. D'Souza, D'Penha and Khan were outstanding for the winners while B. Proudfoot and Freemantle the backs played well for the losers.

THE RESULT:

YOUNG SPORTS	6 goals
ST. MARY'S OLD BOYS	4 goals

THE TEAMS:

YOUNG SPORTS: Andrade, F. D'Souza and A. Pereira; P. Grostate, G. M. Khan and S. D'Souza; Carvalho, S. D'Mello, Murzello, D'Penha and E. D'Souza.

ST. MARY'S OLD BOYS: Durham, Freemantle, B. Proudfoot; Grostate, Dalvi, Bean; Coutto Santos, Stanley, C. Proudfoot and N. Durham.

UMPIRES: C. A. Peters and O. Massey.

The second game was a one-sided affair the Kirkee United trouncing the Bombay Port Trust by the huge margin of 9 goals.

In the first half the United were four up K. N. Nimal, (2), Tyrell (1) and G. N. Nimal being the scorers.

After lemon time, the Kirkee United never slackened their pace and scored the fifth goal through Tyrell. K. N. Nimal got the sixth, Tyrell, the seventh, B. N. Nimal, the eighth and Amor, the ninth. All these goals came in quick succession. There was no further scoring.

THE RESULT:

KIRKEE UNITED	9 goals
BOMBAY PORT TRUST	Nil

THE TEAMS:

KIRKEE UNITED: Shinde, J. Philips, D'Souza; Gaikwad, B. N. Nimal, F. B. Martis; J. M. Philips, K. N. Nimal, Tyrell, G. N. Nimal and J. Amor.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST: Pereira, G. Williams, D'Silva, Wroughton, Correy, Quinn; Curran, Dolan, Corke, Elkins, Duarte

UMPIRES: T. E. McKenzie and A. T. Francis.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES: 4-15 P.M. Bombay City Police vs. Kirkean; 5-30 P.M. Telephone Co. vs. B.E.S.T.

"HELP JAIPUR SATYAGRAHA"

Appeal To Marwari Youths

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

At a public meeting held this evening in the Burra Bazar quarter of the town, under the presidency of Mr Basantilal Murarka, General Secretary of the Jaipur Praja Parishad, a resolution was adopted urging all Marwaris and Jaipurians living inside or outside the State to help the Jaipur Satyagraha whole-heartedly.

The meeting appealed to the Marwari young men to sacrifice themselves for the sake of their elementary citizenship rights.—United Press.

Hindu Merchants Still Keeping Shops Closed

CAWNPORE, Feb. 19.

Hindu merchants did not act upon the resolution passed by the Hindu Sangh asking them to open markets to-day in view of the peaceful conditions in the city. The merchants are not still convinced of the District Magistrate's assurances that adequate precautionary measures would be taken during the Muharram procession when thousands of Muslims would pass through Hindu localities.

Hindu leaders are trying their utmost to persuade the merchants to give up the hartal. The situation is quiet. Total casualties since the outbreak of disturbances are 44 dead and 240 injured.—A.P.

UNION JACK BESIDE NATIONAL FLAG

Unpleasant Incident Of Hazaribagh School

HAZARIBAGH, Feb. 18.

There was an unpleasant incident over the hoisting of the National Flag at the Columbia Collegiate School when the Vice-Principal insisted that the Union Jack should be hoisted by the side of the National Flag. He pursuaded aboriginal Christian boys to hoist the Union Jack by the side of the National Flag hoisted by other students. Students other than aboriginal Christian boys kept aloof when the Union Jack was hoisted and continued shouting "Bande Mataram" and other slogans.—United Press.

'Royal' Jewel No. 5

'BRAMHACHAR!'

ब्रह्मचारी

(The 'BACHELOR')

in MARATHI

THANKS BOMBAY

for the Unique 'ROYAL' RECEPTION That is being Accorded to him in the

SILVER JUBILEE 25th WEEK

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at the

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

IN

'HOUSE FULL'

Fifth 5 Week

'Mother India' offers sincere Apology to the HUNDREDS of Cinefans who were unable, as ALL Tickets of ALL Classes were SOLD OUT; to get tickets and very much regrets for the inconvenience to their FAMILIES.

DAILY: 3 SHOWS AT 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p. m.

METRO

DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

THE SURPRISE HIT OF THIS SEASON!

All-Star! All-Fun! All-Romance!

JANET GAYNOR
Robt. MONTGOMERY
FRANCHOT TONE
"THREE LOVES HAS NANCY"

GUY KIBBEE · CLAIRE DODD · REGINALD OWEN

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Shud 1, 1995
Muslim: Jilhej 29, 1357
Parsi: Shehrever 18, 1308
Hightide: 0.41; 12.43
Lowtide: 6.48; 18.37
Sunrise: 7h. 5m.
Sunset: 6h. 41m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Legislative Assembly 11 a.m.

Tuesday, February 21.

Garden Party at Government House 5 p.m.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL KAMGAR SANGH

A Monthly Meeting of the Managing Committee of Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh will be held in Sangh's Office to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC SCOUT GUILD

The Annual General Meeting will be held at St. Mary's English Teaching High School, Nesbit Road, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m.

SAYAJIRAO CONDOLENCE MEETING

A preliminary meeting of the representatives of different institutions to organise a condolence meeting on account of the sad death of His Late Highness Sir Sayajirao Gaikwad, will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. in the Bombay Education League's High School, when Rao Bahadur B. P. Jagtap will preside. All workers and representatives are requested to attend.

DR. RAO ON 'BOMBAY CONGRESS GOVERNMENT'

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Principal, the L. D. Arts College, Ahmedabad, will speak on "The Bombay Congress Government's Third Budget" at the Jinnah Hall, near the Congress House, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m

LECTURE ON "DNYANESHVARI"

Prof. M. D. Altekar, M.A., will lecture in English on "The Dnyaneshvari", the great spiritual classic of Marathi literature to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. The meeting, will be held under P. E. N. auspices, at the International Book House, Ash Lane, Esplanade Road. Swami Gunateetananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram at Khar, himself a well-known student and expounder of "The Dnyaneshvari" will preside.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

In pursuance of a requisition received, under Section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act, for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider the situation arising out of the Budget proposals of the Government of Bombay to levy a ten per cent. tax on the rateable value of the Urban properties, a Special Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, 27th February 1939, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"Three Loves Has Nancy" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Return of the Frog" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Just Around the Corner" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Menaka" from Monday 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"This Man is News" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ladies only" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maza Mulga" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Heart of the North" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Prem-ki-Jyot" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Service Ltd." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Time as usual
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students Union Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, the Principal, the L. D. Arts College, Ahmedabad, will speak on "The Bombay Congress Governments' Third Budget" at the Jinnah Hall, near the Congress House, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m.

J. J. ARTS SCHOOL STUDENTS' GATHERING

The annual sports and social gathering of the past and present students of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, will be held on the 25th and 26th instant. The subscription for past students is Rs. Two only. All past students are requested to attend. For further particulars write to the Secretaries, Social Gathering Sir J. J. of Art, Bombay.

"WHAT IS FOUNDATION OF NISTI"

At the Hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. Jehangir S. Chinivala, Advocate, will give his 9th discourse on "Cosmogenesis—What is the Foundation of 'Nisti' (Mundane World)."

Hereafter the classes will remain close and will re-open on 17th April.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA)

An Ordinary General Meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Institution Room, when there will be a debate on "Rent Control". The following gentlemen have kindly consented to speak for about 30 minutes each:—

Gordhandas G. Morarji, Esq., President, Land Lords' Association.
S. V. Parulekar, Esq., M.L.A., of Servant of India Society.
J. D. Darwala, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Bombay Municipality.

The debate will be preceded by tea and light refreshment.

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REGAL

FIELD CLUB VISIT TO SOPARA

Popularising Study Of Indian Culture

The Bombay Field Club which at popularising the study of ancient Indian culture has arranged a visit to the ancient town of Sopara (Surparaka) next to Bassein where the archaeological department carried on some excavations and unearthed a Buddhist stupa about 2,000 years old. The party which will leave Church Gate station at 8 a.m. on Sunday, 19th February, and return the same evening, will also visit some other sites as well.

Those who wish to join this party are requested to give their names along with their subscriptions of Rs. 2-8-0 only to Mr. I. B. Patel, Hon. Secretary of the Club at the University School of Economics and Sociology by Saturday.

Mohurrum Lectures In City

LECTURES OF MAULANA MUSLIM

Under the auspices of Moharrum Majlis Committee, the well-known Muslim divine Maulana Mohammed Baksh Muslim will deliver his public lectures to-day (Monday) to 3rd March 1939 daily at 9-30 p.m. at Zakria Masjid Street Bhuj Mohalla on the following subjects:—

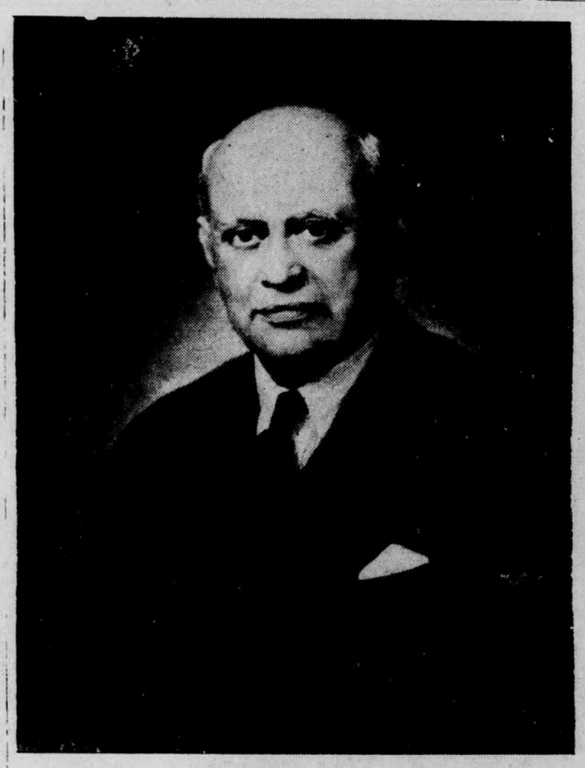
Tawheed, Risalat, Khilafat-i-Rasheda, Imamat, Shahadat, Ijtehad, Islamic Politics, Economics, Jehad, National Life, etc.

Under the auspices of Halai Memon Mohallah Moharrum Majlis Committee Allama Khair Mohammed Saheb Jullundari the well-known Muslim Munazir (Punjab) will deliver his public lectures to-day (Monday) to 3rd March, 1939 daily at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Memonwada Road Halai Memon Mohalla near Mohammedali Road.

Under the auspices of Kolsa Mohallah Majlis Committee Maulana Sayed Shah Husain Mian Phulvari (Aleeg) will deliver his public lectures to-day (Monday) to 3rd March daily at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Kolsa Mohallah near Mohammedali Road.

Under the auspices of Cutchi Memon Mohallah Majlis Committee Allama Abdul Aziz of Punjab will deliver his public lectures to-day (Monday) to 3rd March daily at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Kambekar Street, Cutchi Memon Mohallah on the following subjects:—

Tawheed, Risalat, Imamat, Khilafate Rashida, Shahadat, Ijtehad, Jehad, Economics, Islamic Politics, National Life, etc.



Photograph of the painting of the late Sir Nowroji B. Saklatwalla, which was unveiled at the Empress mills, Nagpur, by Sir Francis Wylie, Governor of C. P., on the 10th inst. Sir Nowroji was chairman of the Mills. The painting is the work of Mr. Sorab M. Pithawalla of Bombay.

PREMIER SURVEYS BOMBAY ISLAND FROM AIR

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary, surveyed the Bombay City and Island and an area of about 10 miles on all sides of it from an aeroplane of the Air Mail Services of the Tatas.

Before doing so the Prime Minister inspected the Ground Engineering Institution maintained by the Air Services at Juhu, from where the aeroplane took off.

Khadi Sales Depot, Matunga

The Manager of the Khadi Sales Depot, Matunga, writes:—

"As an evidence of the availability of any textile requirements in Khadi, a specially designed and embroidered 9 yards (13 cubics) Silken Sari is exhibited at the Khadi Sales Depot, Matunga. The Depot is open between 7 and 10 A. M. daily".

"Public Grievances Redressing Committee, Matunga"

The Hon. Secretary of the above Committee has been in correspondence with the Postal, Municipal, Police and the Railway authorities to whom all the local public grievances have been represented.

The postal authorities do not seem to take the necessary steps to attend to the public requests, and it is apprehended that a demonstration similar to the G. I. P. Railway Satyagraha, at the Matunga Post Office will have to be resorted to at no distant date.

It is hoped that the authorities will accede to the just demands of the residents.

Send-off To Bagarka

Following is the full programme of the send off to be given to Seth Shreeniwas Bagarka and his party consisting of Messrs. Hiralal Prahladka, Sohanlal Kejriwal, Mohanlal Keria Daujidayal Saraswat on the eve of their departure for Jaipur to join the Satyagraha movement there.

MONDAY, 20-2-39.

Send off meeting on behalf of the Marwari Ladies at Hirabaug Hall at 3 p.m. (S. T.). It will be presided by Shree Mati Sohagyamati Dani.

(B) Send off meeting on behalf of the members and the present and the past students of the Marwari Vidyalaya at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Marwari Vidyalaya.

TUESDAY, 21-2-39.

(A) Send off meeting under the auspicies of Jaipur Rajya Prajamandal and various other institutions at the Sammellan building (Seetaram Fodar Balika Vidyalaya) in 1st Fanaswari at 6 p.m. It will be presided by Mr Samaldas Gandhi.

(B) Send off at the station when they leave at 10 p.m. by Gujarat Mail.

All other political and social bodies which want to participate in the above send off functions are requested to inform the secretary, 192-94, Kalbadevi Road, so that arrangements may be made beforehand.

An Inter-Provincial Marriage

Under the auspices of the Upnagar Vile Parle Arya Samaj at Mahant Road, a marriage between Butasinh Harisinh (Sikh) and Shrimati Champoobai daughter of Govind Tondanker (Dakshini) was celebrated on the 14th instant by Pandit Niranjan Dev according to Vedic rites. The function was attended by the President of the Upnagar Vile Parle Arya Samaj Mr. Hemchandra Narsi, the Secretary Mr. Manubhai Modi, Sjt. Chiranjilal, Sjt. Dharampal, Sjt. Kalianji Dhanji and others.

Bordi S. P. Hakimji High School

A correspondent writes:—

The opening ceremony of the High School Building was performed by Sir Cowasji Jehangir in 1924. In the same year the High School was recognised by the department. In 1935, Haji Alarakhia Sonawala gave a donation of Rs. 21,000 for the Industrial School which was recognised by the Government in the same year. In 1927 the High School was permanently recognised by the University.

By January 1939, the High School got several important donations for the purpose of hostels and other constructions.

The Government has also given 8 acres of land in different stages for the same purposes.

In addition to the Hindu Hostel for boys there are two other hostels, one for Muslims and the other for Jains.

The School has thus developed into a predominantly residential High School.

Found Floating In Mill Tank

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A thirty-year-old Hindu woman, of medium-build and brown complexion, was found floating last morning in the Moon Mill Tank. She has a tree tattooed on the right forearm, and injuries on the forehead and the left forearm.

Inquest will be held to-morrow.

Gruesome Find

BOMBAY, Sunday.

This morning a municipal sweeper was clearing a heap of dirt gathered on the foot-path before the bungalow of H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur, when he discovered a Polson's Flour Tin-box, hidden under the dirt, and containing the dead body of a newly-born child with "full gestation and umblical cord" It was taken possession of by the police who have so far not traced the mother.

Inquest is to-morrow.

The anniversary of Gurukul Supa Navasari is to be celebrated on 4th, 5th and 6th of the March 1939.

All the lovers of the Gurukul Supa are requested to attend.

WHY COMMUNALISM IN CHARITY?

M. C. Setalvad's Address At Haji Saboo Siddik Institution

The second annual general meeting of the Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddik Institution was held on Saturday at Byculla when Mr. M. C. Setalvad presided.

PROMISE FOR FUTURE

Immediately after the recitation from the Quaran, the Chairman of the Trust, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, referring to the report stated that the completion of the second year's working revealed progress, which was a realisation for the present and a promise for the future, but of 130 students 56 have found employment during the year 1937-38. To obtain expert advice on the various technical subjects, it was decided to reconstitute the Advisory Committee. Lectures and practical demonstration on First Aid were organised early in the year but the attendance of 30 gradually dwindled down to 5 at the end. The classes were, therefore, dropped at the end of the year. Inspite of the handicap of lacking proper knowledge of English, the students were given advanced training in textile manufacturing consisting of various kinds of jacquard. The course in the Mechanic department was increased from 2½ to 3 years. A trailer the first of its kind in India was built for an American gentleman. With the object of giving the students practical training a number of electric-wiring contracts for buildings and bungalows were taken up. Electric and oxy-acetelyne welding is taught in the Welding department. Mr. Nazin Shaik of Philips India Ltd., was kind enough to give special lectures and demonstrations to the students. Instruction was also given in electroplating. The students are also taught silk-painting, stencilling, etc. 17 students were sent up for the Government Elementary Drawing Examination.

The students also attended lectures organised by the Safety First Association for learner-drivers and the Association awarded them certificates. The Radio department is strictly limited to those, who have good knowledge of English and physics. Physical culture activities were successfully carried out throughout the year.

The sad demise of Mr. H. T. Noorani, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was recorded.

TRIBUTE TO MANAGEMENT

Mr. M. C. Setalvad, President, in the course of his address congratulated the institution for its good management and appreciated the work of Mr. Mahomed Husein Dhalabhoy, the Secretary of the Institution.

He pointed out how communal colour was given to every kind of charity. A Mahomedan is inspired to donate only a Mahomedan institution and a Hindu to a Hindu institution. Such tendency he urged should be deprecated as much as possible.

The President next distributed the prizes. He congratulated Mr. S. F. Kadri, who carried away the majority of cups and medals and secured the championship cup. Mr. M. C. Chagla offered a vote of thanks to the president.

GOKAK MILL DISPUTE

Bombay Premier's Assurance To Deputation

BOMBAY, Feb. 18.

A deputation of the Provincial Trade Union Congress consisting of Messrs. S. A. Dange, Jamnadas M. Mehta, S. V. Parulekar, Joglekar and Muchandi waited on the Premier, Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher this afternoon in connection with the dispute in the Gokak Mills, near Belgaum, where 1,500 workers out of a total of 5,000 have been dismissed by the employers for the past two months. Present at the interview were Hon Mr. K M Munshi, Home Member, Mr. J. C. Gennings, Commissioner for Labour, Mr Wyles, Secretary of the Political Department and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary for Labour. The Ministers gave a sympathetic hearing to the deputation.

The submission of the Deputation was that the application of Section 144 Cr P. C. to this area should be lifted and that police cases instituted against 60 workers should be withdrawn and further that the 1,500 workers should be taken back. The Ministers promised to consider the matter but gave no assurance.

The Deputation was informed that the employers were prepared to re-engage such workers as were required by them and that these workers were free to return to work.

Mr. Dange is shortly visiting Gokak in connection with this dispute and to explain the result of the deputation to the Ministers to the workers.—United Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1939

MEDICAL RELIEF

Many critics of the Bombay Budget unduly and exclusively emphasize its proposals of taxation instead of dispassionately judging whether or not the ameliorative programmes proposed therein are necessary and worth some sacrifice. We have followed the latter method and shown that the programmes of prohibition and rural development outlined by the Finance Minister are worth all the sacrifices demanded from the public. We shall consider to-day the claims of another programme, namely, medical relief with special reference to rural area and it can easily be seen how such programmes ensure ample return in the shape of beneficent services for the taxes paid by the public. The Budget Memorandum for 1939-40 shows that the provision for medical relief, which was actually Rs. 43.54 lakhs in 1937-38 and 45.18 lakhs according to the revised estimate for 1938-39, is increased to 47.63 lakhs in the estimates for 1939-40. These figures show a progressively generous provision for a department which was most inadequately financed before the Congress regime.

Wanted More Schools

A few items of the general provision of medical relief need to be considered in some detail. For Hospitals and Dispensaries the Budget estimate in 1938-39 was Rs. 26-12 lakhs, while estimate for 1939-40 is 27.41 lakhs. The increase is due mainly to the additional provision on account of the scheme of subsidising medical practioners in rural areas. The scheme is good so far as it goes but it touches only a fringe of the vast problem of medical relief in rural aseas Government cannot go on indefinitely subsidising a large number of rural practitioners, nor does it seem likely that many of these practitioners will stick on to rural areas after their subsidies cease. To cope with the huge problem of rural medical relief fuller use of indigenous systems of medicine and homoeopathy and more medical schools are necessary and also use costly courses of training than those for medical graduates. It is gratifying to note that the provision for medical colleges and schools, which is Rs. 4.35 lakhs according to the revised estimate for 1938-39 is increased to 5.49 in the estimate for 1939-40. The increase is due mainly to additional provision on account of the maintenance charges of two Ayurvedic schools which it is proposed to establish next year. The Finance Minister gave an assurance in his Budget speech that "chairs in Unani teaching will be provided wherever there is a sufficient demand for it."

Why This Discrimination?

The Minister did not ignore the claims of Homoeopathy. He said: "Government will be prepared to assist the starting of a post-Graduate Homoeopathic College and Hospital in this province. Government hope that those that have specialised in this Science will organise a properly equipped institution which the Government will assist with adequate grants." It is gratifying to note that Government regard Homoeopathy as a Science and are prepared to promote it. But it appears from the above that while they would rscognise non-post-graduate schools and colleges providing instruction in Allopathy, Ayurved and Unani, they would recognise only a post-graduate Homoeopathic College This is discriminating against Homoeopathy for which we do not see any adequate reason. Nor will the recognition of only post-graduate Homoeopaths—if by this turn is meant allopathic graduates who after graduation go through an additional course in Homoeopathy—help much to widen medical relief beyond large towns. However, some recognition is better than nothing and the last word, it seems ,has not yet been said on the subject. Moreover, Post-graduate Homoeopaths will help much to popularise Homoeopathy. It is, therefore, necessary for the Bombay Post-Graduate Homoeopathic Association to take the initiative in bringing into existence the Post-Graduate Homoeopathic College and Hospital which the Government desire. If the Association bestirs itself for the sake of a great science and the cause of medical relief, we feel confident that ere long it will receive generous response from the numerous patrons of Homoeopathy in the province.

Abul Kalam's Warning

It would be better for all concerned if the authorities, that is to say, the Governor of the Frontier Province and the Government of India, gave serious attention to the statement issued by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on the conclusion of his visit to the Province. For a long time the Province has been suffering from an unending series of dacoities, riots and raids. The Maulana in his very cogent statement analyses the situation and puts the issue clearly when he asks "Why this sudden upheaval of lawlessness as soon as the Congress Ministry came into power? Certainly no sane person can believe that the Congress Ministry is not trying its utmost to suppress all lawlessness and deeds of violence, but why in spite of all these efforts is crime persisting?" The root of the answer is to be found in the peculiarly anomalous conditions under which the province is governed. As Maulana Abul Kalam Azad points out: "Being a frontier Province, it has an administrative system, which is directly under the control of the Central Government. The Provincial Government has no control over it. . . In a word this is an area where a different administration of the Central Government is run parallel to the Provincial Government."

Now, it is common knowledge that the Congress Ministry has been complaining of persistent abstention by the bureaucracy from offering its full and loyal co-operation to the Government and its refusal to reconcile itself to the changed circumstances. This is a fact and it is mainly due to the anomalous circumstances of the Province. The duality of authority—even though the spheres of activities may be different—under which the officials live and work tends to induce irresponsibility and encourage the desire to ignore the Congress Cabinet towards which they naturally did not feel any sympathy. The situation, therefore, has become impossible so much so that Maulana Abul Kalam has been compelled to use strong language which is not his wont. It cannot be allowed to persist and the Maulana has quite rightly uttered a definite warning about it. We hope that this warning will be carefully heeded by the Governor and the Government of India—we purposely ignore the officials who are after all mere agents—otherwise it is they who will be responsible for a grave crisis which will inevitably be precipitated.

Dishonest Tactics

According to Reuters "it has been made clear to the Arab Delegations to the Palestine Conference that because of the troubles in Palestine the British Government do not see their way to granting immediate independence." If the report is correct, if, that is to say, the "troubles" in Palestine have actually been offerred by the British Government as an excuse for rejecting the fundamental demand of the Arabs, then why, in the name not only of commonsense but also that of honesty, were the Arabs invited to a Conference? Why, in fact, was a conference called at all? The very fact of inviting the Arabs constituted both a recognition of the "national revolt" and a formal admission on the part of the British Government that it could not affect the Arab case adversely. It is, of course, very well-known that the British have no desire to concede to the Arabs their just demands and as a later message—presumably in an effort to modify the full meaning of the earlier one—admits "the attitude of both (the British Government and the Arabs) has little in common." But to bring in "the troubles" for the purpose of damning the Arab demands is to add brazenness to hypocrisy.

I Cover The Town

By D. F. KARAKA

The most important news of the week is that Artur Snabel, the world famous pianist, is due to pass through Bombay sometime in August on the Strathallen. This news should be very important to those interested in music as also to the All-India Radio, who might try and see if they cannot get him to play for us in India.

* * * *

Also according to the programmes of the Bombay Chamber Music Society, Mr. Walter Kaufman is a pupil of Artur Snabel. So I suppose there will be great rejoicing between pupil and maestro at seeing each other—after all these years

* * * *

I understand there are a number of awkward questions tabled for the coming session of the Central Legislative Assembly which are directed against the All-India Radio. Thank you, Mr. Manu Subedar.

* * * *

At the next Committee meeting of the Turf Club, the matter ought to be brought up as to whether the tote ought to have been kept closed when the race was re-run because of a false start. The Stewards are fully justified in making the horses run again. That is the fault of the riding boys. But as the bell, which closes the tote is rung only after a start, the closing of the tote on a false start is incorrect. It gave the public no chance to hedge their bets and the Stewards of the Turf Club must remember that there is the public to be considered. I think the committee should give a ruling on this essential point.

* * * *

There is a very interesting story told at the expense of our Finance Minister, which may or may not be correct. Even if it is fictitious, he will pardon me for relating it because it is too good not to be repeated. The story goes that sometime ago when Mr. Latthe was Dewan of an Indian State, he had brought a cheque to a certain party, who casually asked Mr. Latthe to cross it, as it was for a large sum. Mr. Latthe promptly took the pen, dipped it in ink and put a large cross across the cheque. Well, really!

* * * *

A friend of mine from Jubbulpore tells me how the Rotary Club of that city was founded. It seems that Mr. Rashid Baig, a prominent Rotarian and a Progressive Groupist, was in Jubbulpore, for certain delicate and domestic reasons. While waiting for the big event, he formed the Rotary Club. Well done, Rashid Baig. Where is the next Rotary Club to be formed?

* * * *

On Saturday night there was a great gathering at the Town Hall in aid of some parish in Goa. I went because my old teacher Mr. Coelho, was the president of the society running the function. Well, I have never seen anything quite like it. There was the grand march and the polka and the valetta and they sang Tarara Boomdia and stood to attention to the Portuguese National Anthem, which I regret to say I did not recognise at first. Lady Cowasji Jehangir graced the function with her presence. The only unfortunate incident of the evening was when the cabaret artist fainted after her act and took a long time to come round. I must say I appreciated it very much when Dr. Spencer came on the scene immediately and did the needful.

* * * *

On last Friday, the big meetings of the racing season ended. The two important races of the day were the Turf Club Cup and the Byculla Cup. The latter is the more important event, but even so the cheers that met Legion when it was led back to the paddock after its victory, eclipsed anything I have seen on the race course. Not any other victory in this whole Bombay Season—not even that of Finalist—or any state arrival has occasioned such scenes as when Abu Jasdanwalla, the popular Secretary of the Cricket

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 3)

OPIUM TRAFFIC IN WESTERN INDIA STATES

(By An Indian "De Quincey")

The problem of opium-traffic in the Western India States has been assuming vast importance for some years past in view of the fact that these States have been realizing ever-increasing revenue from opium-Ijaras (monopolies) granted by them to Ijardars on payment of license-fees amounting in an aggregate to several lacs of rupees annually. There was a time when Ijaras in first-class States like Junagadh, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar were available to Ijardars for Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 5000/-, although the quantity of opium consumed in these States was practically appreciably higher than at present. During the course of the last ten years, however, the licence fee for the Ijara has shot up abnormally and reached a figure which is four times as much as the original license fee in the same States.

This phenomenal rise in the income derived by the States from opium Ijaras may obviously be ascribed either to the corresponding rise in the consumption of opium or to the extravagent profits reaped by the Ijardars from opium traffic. With a view to account for this, it is necessary to scrutinize the facts and the figures pertaining to the opium-traffic in the major States under the Western India Political Agency.

60 Per Cent. Are Addicts

Take, for instance, the typical state of Junagadh which is, perhaps, the most socially backward and therefore, the greatest consumer of opium in Kathiawar. The population of the Junagadh State, scattered over eleven Mahals comprising about 700 villages, reached the fairly large figure of 1,50,000 Out of one lac and a half of these souls, at least 60 per cent including the adult, the old, the infant and the young are addicted to opium. Almost every family in every town and village dopes its infants with small doses of opium with a view to keep them calm or asleep while the adults are either engaged in household work or in professional pursuits From amongst the adult population as much as 50 per cent is victim to the opium-vice. In the lower strata of the population the opium evil is more rampant than in the higher social strata. The worker on the field and the factory, the forester, the farmer, the artisan, in fact almost every manual labourer gives himself up to the demon of opium before he reaches the wrong side of forty. The ravages of the ever-advancing old age are sought to be minimised by thousands of persons with the help of varying doses of opium which, the old and the infirm suppose, revitalises human physique. In the higher strata of the populace very often opium addiction assumes the form of respectable "fashion or etiquette."

Same Story Everywhere

With reference to the consumption of opium in other first class states such as Bhavnagar, Nawanagar, Probandar, Palanpur Gondal, Morvi, Radhanpur etc., the same or similar factors account for consumption of tons of opium year in and year out.

Palanpur, for instance, is comparatively a small first class State; yet the revenue realised by the State annually from opium Ijara amounted till recently to Rs. 17,000/- including the pass-fee and refund received on the sale of opium.

The Bhavnagar State and the Navanagar State have also the same story to tell. Till last year the Navanagar State realised Rs. 16,000/- from the Opium Ijara and Rs. 9,000/- by way of refund on the sale of opium. The Bhavnagar authorities added to their revenue a sum of Rs. 45,000/- approximately in the form of Ijara-fee, pass-fee and refund on scale.

In several States under Western India Political Agency, contraband opium-traffic is carried on on a huge scale. In Junagadh State although genuine opium is purchased by the State from the warehouse of the Political Agency at Rajkot and sold to the State-Ijardar, the consuming public never or rarely gets genuine opium. In every State the profit derived from the sale of adulterated and synthetic opium is gigantic, because the cost of manufacture of synthetic or adulterated opium is hardly two-hundredth part of the cost of genuine opium. The bulk of the sales in almost every State being of adulterated and synthetic opium. A rich harvest of fabulous profit is reaped form such scales.

If the States Authorities were alert and awake, they could easily convince themselves of the nefarious manipulations by ordering their Excise Inspectors to personally watch for a month or so the sales of opium at the various shops, seizing samples of opium from these shops from time to time and noting down the quantum of daily sales. The chemical analysis of the samples seized from time to time would also disclose the ingredients of adulterated and synthetic opium.

Exploiting The Poor

I have discussed at some length the facts, figures and attendent circumstances of the Opium Ijara System in the foregoing paragraphs not with a view to sympathise with opium addicts or to make it possible for them to get large quantities of genuine and, therefore, more virulent opium or even to confer benefit on the States revenue in any manner whatsoever. My only object in discussing this problem is to prevent, if it is possible to do so the terrible exploitation of the poor, half starved, impecunious consumers of opium who hail from the lower stratum of society. It is obvious that the labourer, the farmer, the artisan and the average poor citizen of the State who is addicted to opium will require the same effect of dope and intoxication from the adulterated and synthetic opium sold to him as from genuine opium. As however the adulterated and synthetic opium would not impart to him the same doping intexicating effect, he would go on purchasing and consuming larger and larger quantity of adulterated opium with a view to reach his usual dope-climax and incidentally put more. Such a practice, forced on the poor opium addict, would ultimately land him into complete economic, moral and social ruin.

What Is The League Doing

The League of Nations has been

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BOMBAY'S NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Bombay Government deserve to be congratulated on the appointment of Mr. R. P. Masani as Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University. The choice is singularly appropriate for more reasons than one. For one thing it continues the tradition of having a businessman at the helm of 'Varsity affairs. There is no field of public work in which Mr. Masani has not made a name. In civics, business, and scholarship Mr. Masani has left a record which should be the envy of many. If genius is infinite capacity for work, Mr. Masani has few equals. A walking encyclopaedia of information, he is always accurate with facts. A man of transparent honesty and strong convictions, he is a happy blend of old and new ideals. Not only he will bring a thorough business outlook in University affairs, he is most competent to interpret the aspirations of the younger generation in the field of education. At a time when new experiments in education are on the anvil and a new spirit is animating the student world, a heavy responsibility rests on the Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Masani can be trusted to organise and mobilise the vital forces and usher in a new era in University affairs.

AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Evidence is accumulating daily and rapidly, to show that the U.S.A. is definitely coming out of the isolationist shell and preparing in right-earnest to take a decisive place in the ranks of the opponents of International Fascism. The speeches of President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell-Hull have expressed the temper of the U.S.A. Government. This is further confirmed by the resignation of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury who found the partiality of the United States towards the democracies too much to his isolationist—if not actually pro-Fascist—liking. Nor is America merely verbal in changing its policy. It is now beginning to give practical help to France and even China. And then it is making vast rearmament preparations at feverish speed. The driving force behind American activities is, of course, self-interest——in China and South America. But European democracies have got their opportunity provided they honestly realise their obligation to stand up, even now, to Fascism.

POLAND AND THE AXIS

Poland, says a Paris report, has recognised General Franco's Government, according to a despatch from Warsaw. This promptitude, especially at a time when other Powers—except those under the domination of the Rome-Berlin axis—are holding out, is significant. And it renders still more significant the earlier report about a projected official visit to Warsaw by Count Ciano accompanied by no less a man than Signor Gayda himself, the mouthpiece of Il Duce. What is the object of this visit? Is Poland to be persuaded into joining the anti-Comintern Pact and does Poland's recognition of Franco mean that she is now all but ready for it? If this is so, it is not quite unlikely that the centre of gravity of the European crisis may eventually transfer itself to the Russian border.

CLEVER MANOEUVRE

What is tantamount to an official announcement has been made in the "Informazione Diplomatica" to the effect that "Italian volunteers will remain in Spain as long as General Franco desires." Conceding full freedom and initiative to General Franco, as this announcement pretends to do, it is in reality a clever move on the part of Italy to out-manoeuvre France and Britain. The danger is that the statesmen of the latter countries may be only too willing to oblige and thus not only betray the people of Spain but also help to establish a regime nominally under "Nationalist" Spaniards but virtually under the domination of Italy and Germany. For the Italian move is intended to lead France and Britain into granting immediate recognition. And once this is done, General Franco will secure a literally free hand to dispose of the Republicans, to initiate a reign of brutal terror with a view to establishing a 100 per cent totalitarian dictatorship and, finally, to come to terms with Italy and Germany undisturbed by considertions involving British or French wishes. And no one who has any idea of the magnitude of Franco's commitments to Italy and Germany can have any doubt as to what the essential nature of these terms will be and how they will affect the politics of the Mediterranean, to take only one instance.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Every rose has its thorn—and a few more.

* * *

A cheerful liar must be a great comfort to himself.

* * *

An Irish philosopher says it is a wise man who marries his second wife first

* * *

People who look over the affairs of others are very apt to overloom their own.

* * *

The scarcity of good cooks may be due to the overproduction of woman novelists.

* * *

The wife who loses her patience must not expect to retain her husband's admiration.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"Until the Paramount Power is brought round to surrender its political power and establish real self-government in British India. I feel we have no moral right to coerce our Indian Princes to do a thing which is at present foreign to their nature and for which the people of most of the States are not yet educated and prepared politically."

—Dr. B. S. Moonje.

* * * *

Referring to dacoities, raids, etc., in the Frontier Province, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad asks: "Why this sudden upheaval of lawlessness as soon as the Congress Ministry came into power?

To answer the question would be detrimental to the interests of the public services——sorry, very sorry, we mean detrimental to the public interest.

* * * *

"The Maharaja of Bikaner", says Gandhiji, "was right when he advised concerted action among the Princes. Only His Highness gave the wrong lead".

As a matter of fact His Highness only gave the Princely lead.

* * *

Our Rajkot correspondent reports that "the State has ordered closure of the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha office and the staff has been dispensed with. The last show of the Representative Assembly is thus ended."

In other words the Raja-Praja Drama is now duly purified of its farce.

* * * *

According to the Vice-President of the Property Owners' Association, the property tax "would affect Muslims more than any other community since Muslims generally invested their savings in properties on account of religious injunctions, prohibiting them from lending money on interest."

How true!

Now, may we authoritatively announce that at least 5 per cent of the Muslim property owners in Bombay do not possess interest bearing balances in banks. please?

* * * *

Sir Raza Ali is indignant at the "Indian" Government's ignorance of anti-Indian developments in South Africa. What, he asks in patriotic rage, is the use of keeping an Agent-General in South Africa?

We sympathise with the ex-Agent-General. As a matter of fact we have ourselves been asking this question——for a good number of years.

* * * *

Says an A.P.I. message dated Delhi February 17:—

'Delhi week", the climax of the social season, reached its height of brilliance last night at the Viceroy's Ball.

You would have thought that the Delhi season reached its climax with the visit and speeches of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Oh, you did, did you? Well, you were quite obviously wrong.

* * * *

Death is reported from Paris of M. Laurent, a French Director of the Suez Canal Company.

Now is the time for the British Premier to appease Mussolini at the expense of France.

* * * *

"More Trouble In Store For Czechs?" wonders a headline.

Why not? Hasn't Mr. Chamberlain stocked a considerable amount of it and handed it over to the Nazis?

* * * *

"We will never be German-speaking Czechs", declared Herr Kundt the Leader of the German minority, "we are going to live as free Germans in the spirit of German National Socialism".

Mr. Chamberlain's noble laurels won at Munich, are sprouting realistic branches.

* * * *

"He said he would lay the earth at my feet," said the sentimental girl.

"Yes," answered her friend. "it sounds good, but it is not practical. You already have the earth at your feet. What you want is a three or four-storey house over your head!"

Republican 'Peace Offer' To Franco?

"NO REPRISALS" SOLE CONDITION!

London–Paris Axis Move For "Effecting Surrender"

PARIS, Feb. 18.

A formal peace offer will shortly be made by the Spanish Republican government according to well-informed Republican circles here, and will be conveyed to General Franco through the British government.

It is stated that the offer will be based on the sole condition that there should be no reprisals against the persons who fought on the Republican side or against those who have Republican sympathies.

It is added that should an agreement be reached, President Azana would go to Spain if his presence is necessary.—Reuter.

MOBILISING FOR FINAL ATTACK ON MADRID

BURGOS, Feb. 18.

M. Berard has arrived, but it is stated, that definite developments are likely to be deferred until early next week.

The British Agent Sir Robert Hodgson had several conferences with officials of the Foreign Ministry but left to-night for St. Jean De Luz to confer with the British Authorities there.

The "Nationalist" press caustically comments on the movements of Republican officials in France declaring that Paris has virtually become "the Capital of Red Spain."

The situation appears to revolve round the British and French desire to obtain a clear statement from the "Nationalists" of the conditions which would obtain if a surrender were effected, but the "Nationalists" maintain that their policy is perfectly clear. Those against whom evidence of "blood-guilt" exists will be court-martialled, tried and sentenced as at present in Barcelona General Franco has expressed his wish not only to conquer but to convince, and would prefer his social relief lorries to enter Madrid rather than tanks.

Large quantities of food are already stored outside the Capital ready for distribution, and 18,000 men belonging to the public Order Corps are ready to enter the City at a moment's notice.

At the same time, every preparation for an offensive is being made, though in view of the distance from Catalonia, it is uncertain how soon General Franco's armies will be ready to attack Madrid.—Reuter.

BERARD OPTIMISTIC

But Nationalist Attitude To Political Issues Reserved

BURGOS, Feb 19

M. Berard in a subsequent statement declared that while the Nationalist Government was willing to give every facility for the resumption of train and other services between the two countries, its attitude to political issues was more reserved.

"I am nevertheless very satisfied with the friendly reception given to me, and I am full of hope of a satisfactory outcome of my journey."

The interview with Gen. Jordana lasted two hours to-day. M. Berard is seeing Senor Teixdor, a high official of the Foreign Office.—Reuter.

SPAIN AND ANTI-COMINTERN PACT

BERLIN, Feb. 18.

A pointed allusion to the question of Spain joining the Anti-Comintern Pact has been made by Dr. Halfeld who writing in "The Hamburger Fremdenblatt" says "the game of the democracies is to bring back Spain into her old dependence on western ideas and stop her from joining the anti-Comintern Pact, but there is a solidarity which does not allow itself to be deadened by the fine promises of the Western Powers, namely, the solidarity of the peoples who have proved their comradeship in difficult times."—Reuter

PROSPECTS OF ARMISTICE

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Mr. Swinton is mentioned as the possible Ambassador to General Franco when British recognition is granted, says the "Sunday Times" diplomatic correspondent.

It is believed in Paris that armistice in Spain will be reached by the end of this month, says the "Sunday Times" Paris correspondent.

He adds that Western Powers are reported to be seeking an assurance from General Franco that he will not join the anti-Comintern Pact nor form a close alliance with Italy and Germany and also any loan that Britain may make shall not find its way into Italian and German treasuries.—Reuter.

MOVE TO LAND IN HAIMENBAY FAILS

Chinese Coast Defences Repulse Jap. Attempt

CHUNGKING, Feb. 19.

The Chinese coast defences have repulsed the Japanese attempt to land in Haimenbay under cover of fog two Japanese warships crossed the boom at the entrance of the harbour. A hundred soldiers attempted landing in four motor-boats. Chinese shore batteries opened fire and the warships replied. The exchange of fire lasted two and a half hours. Meanwhile Chinese forces on Hainan island continue to resist the Japanese occupation. They have launched a vigorous counter-attack on Japanese positions in the vicinity of Chinchow and Tingan.—Reuter.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS FOR HAINAN

CHUNGKING. Feb. 18.

News of a concentration of Japanese warships and transports off Hainan Bay, hundred miles south of Shanghai, is received here today.

Ten vessels are reported to have been seen below Ningpo and four warships are said to have already penetrated the Chinese boom and heading for Hainan apparently intending to make a landing

According to the Japanese, arms are reaching Marshall Chiang-Qai-Shek's forces through the Hinterland of Ningpo.—Reuter

SYRIAN CRISIS

Demonstrations Against Treaty With France

DAMASCUS, February 18.

France's decision not to ratify for the present the Franco-Syrian Treaty which provides for complete independence for Syria in 1940 led to a partial crisis last month in which two Ministers resigned, one of them subsequently withdrawing his resignation.

Demonstrations against the Government have been frequent.—Reuter.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TALKS AT TSINGTAO

TOKIO, Feb. 19.

A three-hour discussion is reported to have taken place on Friday between Sir Clark Kerr and the Japanese Consul General at Tsingtao, where the British Ambassador arrived in the cruiser "Birmingham". Views were exchanged in connection with measures to settle various issues pending between China and Japan.

Sir Clark Kerr returned to Shanghai yesterday.—Reuter.

Recognition To Spanish Rebels

Public Opinion In England Being Educated For The Move

LONDON, Feb. 18.

With regard to diplomatic reports of moves towards the recognition of Gen. Franco it is pointed out in London that the British Government left responsible parties in no doubt as to the importance attached to peace in Spain on the basis of no reprisals by Gen. Franco and withdrawal of foreign influences.

It is believed probable that without any suggestion of making conditions for the recognition of Gen. Franco, the British Government pointed out how much easier it would be to make recognition acceptable to public opinion in Britain if an undertaking was given that there would be no wholesale passing of death sentences on defeated Republican leaders.

It is considered unlikely that any specifically new move in the direction of recognition will be made until after M. Leon Berard returns from his mission to Burgos as the British and French Governments are working in close collaboration.—Reuter.

FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS

PARIS, Feb. 18.

Since relations with Italy became strained three months ago France has been steadily reinforcing her defences in her African colonies. It is estimated that, in that period, her forces at certain "danger" points have been approximately doubled.

These include Jibuti and places along the frontier of Libya. The French liner "Clemenceaux" is now 'en route' from Marseilles to Jibuti with 50 marines and 175 Senegalese artillery men.

Reports from French West Africa state that authorities there have taken all precautions against the possibility of an attack from Libya and concentrations of troops are taking place there. Garrisons of Senegalese normally stationed in Ipobe and Sakite in Dahomey have been sent to the Niger Colony, adjoining Libya.

Equipment and supplies sent to Niger region are said to have included a first consignment of 40 armoured cars. French native troops have also been dispatched to Niamey, Inder and Bilma, similar concentrations are reported further east on the Cameroons side bordering Lade Chad.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S EXTRA-ORDINARY ANTI-AIR-CRAFT DEVICE

LONDON, Feb. 18.

An extraordinarily ingenious anti-aircraft device called "Predictor" will be on view to visitors at the British Industries fair at Olympia next week.

The "Predictor" can calculate the position of an approaching aircraft and pass information electrically to anti-aircraft batteries. It is pointed out that the speeds of modern aircraft are so great that an anti-aircraft gun must be directed in some circumstances as much as two miles ahead of the aeroplane when the shell is fired.

The war office has given permission for the "Predictor" to be shown. The "Predictor" feeds gunners with all necessary information for a constant fire on the target and transmits the height, direction and speed of the raiding machines with amazing speed and accuracy.—Reuter.

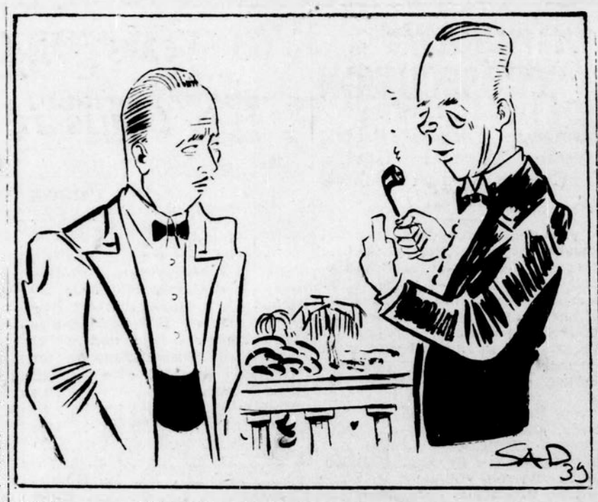
I COVER THE TOWN

(Continued from Page 6).

Club, doffed his hat to the cheering crowds. The reason is that Abu is one of the few genuine sportsmen, who likes his friends to share in his victory. He tells them all that his horse is expected to win, even though it may spoil the odds. That is something many other race-horse owners ought to emulate. All I can say is: "Abu ben Adem, may his tribe increase."

* * * *

I notice that the "Colonel" of the "Sunday Standard," has again descended to his own level. He wonders how I got into an otherwise distinguished galaxy of writers who wrote in the "Peace" number of the Aryan Path, which he tells us has come to him—'for revue'! Why don't you give your writing a bath, Colonel? It smells.



"Of course Mr. Chamberlain will insist on German and Italian troops leaving Spain—even if they have to march into France for that purpose."

(SPECIAL FOR "THE CHRONICLE").

DEMOCRACY MUST BE MAINTAINED

Roosevelt Denounces "Ugly Truculence Of Autocracy"

KEYWEST (Florida), Feb. 18.

"The ugly truculence of autocracy" was denounced by President Roosevelt, declaring open by wireless, San Francisco's ten-million sterling Golden Gate International Exhibition.

Speaking from Keywest, where he had gone for naval manoeuvres President Roosevelt said, "the nations on the American continent by setting an example of international solidarity, mutual trust and mutual helpfulness, might keep faith alive in the hearts of the anxious troubled humanity and at the same time lift Democracy high above the ugly truculence of Autocracy."

Opening immediately afterwards another exhibition at Tampa, Florida, President Roosevelt outlined the American Foreign policy thus:

"We desire by every legitimate means to promote freedom of Trade, Travel and exchange of cultural ideas among nations. We seek no territorial expansion; we are not covetous of our neighbours; we shall co-operate in every proposal honestly put forward to limit armaments. We abhor any appeal of force except for repulse of aggression, but we say to all the world that in the western hemisphere, the institutions of Democracy and Government with the consent of the governed must and shall be maintained."

'OMINOUS REPORTS' FROM EUROPE

Interpretation At Three Capitals Of What Roosevelt Said

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The world is completely in the dark regarding what President Roosevelt meant when he referred to ominous reports from abroad at the Press Conference at Keywest.

Reports of President Roosevelt's possible early return are received with interest in London, but political circles are not clear what special news can have reached America to cause such a statement.

Authoritative circles in Paris have no idea what information President Roosevelt had received indicating that the situation had worsened in Europe.

No word of President Roosevelt's statement has hitherto been published in Berlin. Well-informed quarters say that Germany had done nothing, which could be regarded as ominous.

The Press hints that President Roosevelt is indulging in deliberate manoeuvres to stimulate the armaments market.—Reuter.

Golden Gate Exhibition

SAN FRANCISCO: Thousands of people flocked to Golden Gate Exhibition as soon as the doors were opened at 08-00 a. m. Thirty-six nations are exhibiting. The island on which the exhibition is being held will eventually be converted into a base for Transpacific airliners.—Reuter.

BUDAPEST:—In men's world figureskating championships Graham Sharp (Great Britain) was first with 377.6 points and five placements, Freddie Tomlins (Great Britain) with 372.5 points and eleven placements second and Horst Faber (Germany) with 367.8 points and fifteen placements third.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE TALKS

President Of Board Of Trade To Visit Germany In March

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Hudson, Parliamentary Secretary, Overseas Trade Department, will visit Berlin in March to discuss Anglo-German trade relations.

It is stated by the Board of Trade that, while arrangements are not yet completed, probably the Ministers will attend a function that is being arranged between representatives of the Federation of British Industries and its German counterpart who are opening trade talks in March.

Preliminary discussions will begin next week when Mr. Ashton Gwatkin, Chief of the Economic Department of the Foreign Office goes to Berlin. Mr. Gwatkin will be assisted by the commercial staff, of the British Embassy.—Reuter.

Impending Anglo-German Industrial Discussions

BERLIN, Feb. 19.

The forthcoming visit of Mr. Stanley and Mr. Ashtongwatkin is interpreted in the press as indicating the importance which Great Britain attaches to the impending Anglo-German industrial discussions.

The "Allgemeine Zeitung" says, "if the feeling appears to prevail that these visits are necessary in the interests of Great Britain owing to the support which the German Government is giving to German exports, the British people are right in so far as there is nobody in Germany who would regard the increased determination of any nation to export as directed against another country', but the paper does not expect a speedy outcome of the discussions.—Reuter

ENGLAND'S SCORE IN FOURTH TEST

JOHANNESBURG, February 18.

The following is the score of England's first innings in the Fourth Test:—

ENGLAND (First Innings.)

Gibb, c Mitchell, b Langton	9
Paynter, c Newson, b Langton	40
Hammond, c Newson, b Gordon	1
Ames, b Langton	34
Valentine, c Grieveson, b Gordon	11
Hutton, b Mitchell	92
Verity, c Rowan, b Mitchell	8
Edrich, l.b.w., Langton	6
Farnes, c Grievson, b Newson	4
Goddard, c Van Der Byl, b Langton	8
Wilkinson (not out)	1
Extras	1
Total	215

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Newson	13	0	53	1
Langton	19.2	1	58	5
Gordon	15	1	47	2
Mitchell	12	3	37	2
Dalton	5	0	19	0

—Reuter.

JAMAICA STRIKE CALLED OFF

KINGSTON. Feb. 18

Mr. Bustamente, has announced that he has called off the strike of Waterfront workers and urged them to return to work.—Reuter.

Round-up Of Arab Villagers

Over 50 Casualties In Shooting Outrages And Landmine Explosions

JERUSALEM, February 18.

BRITISH MILITARY FORCES IN PALESTINE SEARCHED 73 ARAB VILLAGES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY IN THE PAST WEEK, ARRESTING MANY SUSPECTS AND SEIZING RIFLES, FIREARMS AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF AMMUNITION AND CONTRABAND.

MANY SHOOTING OUTRAGES OCCURRED BOTH BY DAY AND NIGHT, CAUSING OVER 50 CASUALTIES AMONG JEWS AND ARABS.

THERE WERE ALSO SEVERAL LANDMINE EXPLOSIONS.—REUTER.

RIVAL PARTIES DO NOT BUDGE.

Two Weeks Of Palestine Talks

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Enquiries in Conference circles suggest that at the end of the second week of the Palestine talks are little nearer an agreed settlement than when they began. Neither that Arab nor the Jewish delegates appear to have budged from the claims set forth in their respective spokesmen's opening statements.

It is understood that the postponement of the discussion the principal Arab demand namely, an independent Arab State, does not necessarily mean complete disagreement between the Arab delegates and the British Government, although it is known that the attitude of both has little in common

The hope is expressed that out of a discussion on the other points in the Arab demands, a possible solution will emerge, but the discussions hitherto are understood not to have produced a settlement likely to satisfy the Arab population.

On the Jewish side, the idea of discussing the situation as a whole instead of piecemeal is welcomed.

It is believed that the Jewish delegates are prepared to discuss any solution put forward, even if it involves some compromise provided that the compromise applies to both sides.—Reuter.

TWO DAY-CURFEW

JERUSALEM, Feb. 18.

A forty-eight-hour Curfew has been imposed on the Mussrara quarter of Jerusalem following the wounding of a Jewish merchant and a Russian Christian in two shooting outrages this afternoon.

The Hebrew daily newspaper "Haaretz" has been banned by the authorities this week owing to an article dealing with the Palestine Conference.—Reuter.

"ARAB DEMAND" ON ANVIL

Progress Of Palestine Talks

LONDON, February 18.

Continuing the Palestine talks, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Mr. Butler met the Arab Delegations for the ninth session this morning and again discussed the "Arab Demand" for an Independent State.

Although these conversations were not concluded, it is understood that to-day the talks carried the matter a good deal further and the conference has now decided to consider the rest of the Palestine picture including questions of immigation and land sales which are regarded as interconnected with the Independence demand.

These latter subjects will be discussed at length before discussion on independence demand is concluded.

It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain is being fully apprised with the progress of the talks. The Premier is entertaining a number of delegates at his country home during the week-end when unofficial conversations will ensue.—Reuter.

PALESTINE TALKS TO FAIL?

British Government Must Impose Solution, Says "Observer"

LONDON, Feb. 19.

A relatively optimistic view of Palestine talks has been taken by the Sunday Times Special Correspondent, who is of opinion that a crucial stage has now reached. He says that there is good reason for believing that the conference will not be entirely fruitless.

The British view, he declares, is that the acceptance by Arabs of some form of mandate is unavoidable, it being held that the McMahon correspondence does not substantiate their demand for the abrogation of the mandate and the establishment of an Independent Arab State in Palestine.

The "Observer" Special Correspondent, on the other hand, takes the view that no solution can be reached directly between Arabs and Jews. He adds that it is regarded in serious quarters as inevitable that the British Government must impose a solution.—Reuter.

OUTRAGES IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM. Feb. 19

A sergeant was killed in a serious car accident on the Jerusalem-Jaffa road involving seven British police officers. Another sergeant was dangerously injured, Two constables seriously and one inspector and two constables slightly.—Reuter.

FANTASTIC RUMOURS OF MASS ARRESTS

ROME, Feb. 18.

All rumours of a confession by the alleged mad man arrested in connection with the Vianomentana incident have been officially described as fantastic and rumours of mass arrests likewise are termed tendencious.

There is no evidence that any extra police precautions have been taken to protect Signor Mussolini.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

Man And Nature

Man is often at war with Nature. Often, too, he and Nature work as partners.

Even unaided Nature can perform conjuring tricks, for not long ago a bee carried pollen from an almond tree to the blossom of a peach tree in a Hungarian garden, and now almond-tasted peaches are being produced, something new in this old world.

When man takes a hand, more wonders follow. This was so when attempts were made to produce a white geranium.

Long years ago the geranium, a native of Africa, was called Scarlet, because in all the world there was no other colour for a geranium than scarlet. But gardeners began watching and experimenting, and among them was Henry Cannell of Swanley in Kent a clever botanist who set out to create new varieties of geraniums. His goal was a white one, and for years he experimented with cross fertilisations in his own greenhouses, while his gardening friends round about went on with the work in their own.

New shades and patterns of bloom were constantly cropping up, but not the white. At last either he or one of his associate growers conveyed the pollen of a ping geranuim to one of the old reds, and the white geranium was born. All white geraniums came from that plant.

The geranium came to us from Africa, and the Colonial Office used to send African visitors down to the Sawnley nursery to meet the man who had brought out the long-sought white, and to their astonishment he would show them a vast range of geranium of the varieties he had produced from the original stock, the common scarlet which had come from the Dark Continent.

'Menaka Lasyam' Proves A Hit

Beautiful Settings Lend Colour To Menaka's New Ballet

After 'Nritya-Vijaya' in North and South India, Menaka opened her season at the Capitol on Saturday. The preliminary programme consisted of well-known dance numbers like Pavan Nritya, Sanhar Nritya, Usha and Viraha Milap, wherein the artistes showed their skill. The most noteworthy, among the initial items was 'Kunja Ras' rendered in Manipuri style in which Narendra Kumar, Menaka and the girl artistes created an atmosphere of joy and gay abandon. The headgear of Krishna was something peculiar and caught the eye of the audience.

NEW BALLET, A HIT.

The big hit of the day was Menaka Lasyam, a new ballet in four episodes. The theme of the ballet was the well-known epic story of the seduction of Vishwamitra by Menaka at the instigation of Indra. In many respects, this ballet was superior to Menaka's Deva Vijaya Nritya and Krishna Leela. For one thing, it was a distinct advance in Choreography. Lasting for nearly an hour, it gave ample opportunities to all artistes for solo and group dancing. Another noteworthy feature in the ballet was that though the whole number was in Kathak technique, the Gandharva dance in Manipuri was a pleasing contrast. Apart from providing the Gandharva a dignified medium of dance, this companionate arrangement of Kathak and Manipuri side by side promises immense possibilities for the future.

Beautiful in conception, the ballet evolved itself naturally with fine display of footwork and rhythmic movements. There was nothing slap-dash about it, and the beauty of the line was well maintained to the finish.

Menaka who played the role of Menaka was ably supported by a group of talents including Ramnarayan, Gaurishankar, Mohanlal, Malati, Damayanti, and Benita.

SETTINGS LEND COLOUR.

The beauty of the ballet was considerably heightened by the sense of decor and dress-designs of Karl Khandalawala. This experiment with its superb colour scheme was marvellous in effect. It was a case of the commingling of the artiste and artistes to serve art. The background settings to the ballet eloquently interpreted the spirit of the theme. The Himalayan heights were appropriate to the hermitage of Vishwamitra. But the genius of Karl Khandalawala was more evident in his settings for "Indra Lok." Indra's world could not be better visualised. The canopy of clouds and the architectural 'vimans' in the cloud-land transported the dancefans to the mid-air of enchantment and ecstasy.

The music for the ballet was under the able direction of Harischandra Bali and the orchestra did remarkably well.

Why Ask For "Guarantee" From German Jews?

NARIMAN DEMANDS EXPLANATION FROM GOVT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman has issued the following statement:—

Whilst we hear about general expression of sympathy for and offer to help the persecuted and victimised community of German Jews, who are most cruelly and unjustly expelled from their ancestral land, after being stripped of all their possessions, it is deplorable to find that in India, these victims are even denied the rightof entry, unless they are prepared to secure a "guarantee" from local inhabitants. This impossible condition besides being extremely humiliating and insulting amounts to a practical ban on their landing on these shores.

Ancient India was known the the world over, for her generous hospitality, most tolerant and kind spirit, and centuries ago, it is recorded in history, that Indian shores received with open arms persecuted sections of Christians, Jews, Muslims and Parsees, who on account certain convictions and beliefs, were hunted out of their own lands, and found no quarter in any part of the globe they sought Indian shores as the only safe and kind asylum for the persecuted of the Earth.

LEGAL ASPECT

We feel ashamed that in spite of such glorious traditions of the past, to-day, Indian shores are perhaps the only ports, where this cruelly persecuted and victimised community, cannot land, even for a few hours, as an honourable guests, for even sight seeing. Apart from the inhuman and immoral aspect of such an attitude, we should like to be enlightened on the legal side of the question.

So far as we are aware, any foreigner, no matter what his past record or present pursuit, whether he is a saint or satan, can freely enter the land, except when his entry is banned, mostly for political reasons, under the Foreigners' Act (Act III of 1864) Such ban is imposed on particular individuals or a class, for definite and good reasons, after observing certain formalities and procedure as laid down under the Act; there are also provisions for issue of licences, permitting entries.

But I am not aware of any Law or Statute whereby a whole community or section of a Foreign population can be asked to furnish a "guarantee" in advance before landing. We know of securities under the Criminal Procedure Code for good behaviour from citizens, but never heard of any guarantee from foreigners as a condition precedent to their entry into this land.

Will the Director of Information or law officer of the Government (Central or Provincial) enlighten the public by informing through the Press the sanction or authority behind this ungenerous and inhospitable order, for treating this unfortunate and innocent community so shabbily?

THE BEGGARS' BALL

"The Beggars' Ball" sponsored by the Indian Progressive Group with special Amateur Cabaret items organised by Mrs. Bapsy Sabavala, will be held on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at the Taj Ballroom. H. E. the Governor and Lady Lumley, and the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mrs. Munshi will attend and all the proceeds will be devoted to the Beggars' Fund, and help towards the establishment of the Trombay Home. A few dinner tickets are available at the Taj, and a restricted number of after-dinner tickets will be available at the door at 10-30 p.m. To fall in with the special colour scheme ladies are requested to come, if possible, in green, silver, white or gold, or any combinations of the same, and gentlemen in the usual evening dress or national costume.

WITHDRAW PROSECUTION

Bombay Workers Protest Against Bengal Govt.'s Charge Against Tyab Shaikh

A resolution sending fraternal greetings to Mr. Tyab Shaik, who was recently arrested at Ahmedabad, on a charge of sedition, at the instance of the Bengal Government, and requesting the Government of Bengal to drop the prosecution, was passed at a public meeting held at Chowpatty on Sunday evening.

The meeting which was held under the auspices of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union and the Youths' Progressive League was presided over by Mrs. Maniben Mulji and was addressed by Messrs. B. V. Karnik, Jelaluddin Bukhari, Tajuddin Ajmeri and others.

The speaker explained how Mr. Tyab Shaikh was being prosecuted for a speech, which he is said to have delivered as long ago as 1935. The political conditions in the country had changed considerably since then and it was useless to pursue the prosecution at this stage. They all appealed to the Bengal Government to withdraw the prosecution.

RAJPIPLA MUSLIMS CONFER

Plea For Responsible Govt. With Safeguards For Community

(From A Correspondent.)

JHAGADIA, Feb. 18.

The first annual session of the Rajpipla State Muslim Conference was held at Jhagadia under the presidentship of Ismail Chundrigar Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Many prominent Muslim Leaguers from Bombay, Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira and Surat, including Mr. Musaji Patel attended.

Though the first attempt by the Muslims of the State to organise themselves, the session proved a great success. Rousing reception was given to the president.

Mr. Mohamedbhai Hosham Patel, Chairman, Reception Committee, was mainly responsible for the success.

MUSLIM INTERESTS

A number or resolutions were passed. One of the resolutions appealed to the Maharaja Saheb to introduce Responsible Government by Gradual stages with adequate effective safeguards to Muslim rights and interests and not to arrive at "ex-parte" decision and settlement without consulting Muslim representatives of Jamiat-al-Ishatul Muslimin.

Shivratri Fatality In Poona

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, February, 18.

An eight-year-old son of a police havildar was run over by a motor lorry and died instantaneously yesterday afternoon.

The boy had accompanied his mother to Pashan about 5 miles from here, where Mahashivaratri fair is held and hundreds of people go from Poona. After returning from the fair the mother and the son had got down from a bus, when the boy was knocked down and run over by another bus coming from opposite direction.

One more boy was koncked by another bus at Pashan and suffered fracture of a bone.

FATAL ATTACK ON WORKER

Babu Genu, a night-shift worker in the Rajabahadur Mills, has been arrested for an alleged fatal attack on another worker.

Babu Genu, it is alleged, attacked on Babu Ramachandra with a knife last evening. Babu Ramachandra, who had a wound near the neck was immediately removed to the hospital, where he later succumbed.

63 Years Of Glorious Rule

BOMBAY TRIBUTE TO BARODA'S ENLIGHTENED RULER

British India Imitated His Measures Of Social And Educational Reforms

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of His Highness Shrimant Sir Sayajirao Maharaja Gaikwar, the late Maharaja of Baroda at a public meeting held at the Madhav Baug on Sunday evening. It was held under the auspices of 35 institutions in the city was presided over by Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. G. N. Mhatre, Mr. N. N. Iyer Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar, Rajratna V. D. Satghare, Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, Mr. Mansingrao K. Jagtap, B. V. Jadhav, Khan Saheb M. H. Dadachanji, M. K. Palao, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole and Mr. M. B. Bhatvadekar

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, in the course of his speech, said that the late Maharaja was one of the greatest ruling Princes India had had within living memory. His was a truly romantic career. He came to be the head of the State under extraordinary circumstances. A shepherd boy, the son of an agriculturist working in the fields, he was suddenly called upon to assume the headship of one of the largest States in this country.

Being young he had the advantages of a liberal education. But, remarked Sir Cowasji, many men with equal opportunities had failed to respond to the call of duty. Fortunately the Maharaja was otherwise. During his youth he was known to be patient and painstaking and he grew up to be a serious young man for the benefit of his people.

The speaker had known His Highness for a period of 40 years and he could say from personal experience that His Highness's mind always dwelt on the welfare of his subjects. Due to his health he had often to be away from his State, but he was ever thinking as to how to advance the happiness of the people.

A PHILANTHROPIST

His Highness was truly a Philanthropist. He came to the Throne without riches. He acquired money and spent it for the benefit of the people. He knew the value of money. For a man of his station in life he lived a fairly frugal life.

If he behaved as an enlightened ruler it was not because of the pressure of public opinion or of the Government of this country.

Sir Cowasji adverted to the position of the Parsis in Baroda and said that though a very small minority they were living in perfect contentment, security and peace, and this in his opinion was a great compliment to an Indian State.

In conclusion, Sir Cowasji noped that the grandson of the late Maharaja would follow in the footsteps of his illustrious grandfather.

63 YEARS' GLORIOUS REIGN

Prof. Gajendragadkar moved a resolution expressing the deep sense of the loss India had sustained, by the demise of His Highness, "the most illustrious and enlightened Ruler in India, who during a reign of 63 years worked continuously for the progress and advancement of the people, not only in His Highness' State but throughout the country, in all directions, economis, intellectual, social, etc., and whose guiding principle was to promote happiness all round."

In moving the resolution Prof. Gajendragadkar said though the late Maharaja was the ruler of a State, all India looked upon him as its leader.

He pointed out the various schemes of educational and social reform carried out by the Maharaja, and stated that British India had paid him the great compliment of imitating these measures.

His Highness was a great scholar, a patron of learning and was an example to his order.

The Resolution was passed, all standing.

Defects In Present Day Educational System

Hon. Mr. Mavlankar Congratulates Aryan Education Society's Activities

A feeling that the same regard and respect between the teachers and the taught, which was found 25 years ago, was not found in the present-day classes, was expressed by the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, presiding over the opening ceremony of the new building, and the annual prize-giving of the Aryan Education Society's High Shool, on Sunday evening.

In this connection, he recalled his own school days, and pointed out how people had changed with the environment. His own teachers and friends looked upon him as someone different from the ordinary society and as one coming from a high pedestal.

It was his opinion that the schools which sent out students in the world formed the real fabric of any society.

Looking from this point of view, seats of learning were really seats of penance. It was not the sole aim and object of any student, who got his education, to eke out his livelihood and keep fit. His primary object should be to learn to make sacrifices and get himself trained for the service of his country.

LIMITATIONS

Continuing, he said that he had heard that the school had not received so far any Government support. He was glad that it had not received, although it was an open question whether a school should seek it or not. He did not want to say anything on behalf of Government, because he was not of it, although he was its servant. But Government was an institution, and as an institution it had certain limitations. If Government gave any grants, well and good. But it should be their object to show Government that it could well adhere to its principles and ideals, even if Government could not afford to give any grants.

Moreover, it was his experience that those schools which had large reserve funds and to whom public support and sympathy were bountiful, showed tendencies of deterioration in course of time. But in this respect, their school was remarkable for paucity of such factors. And he thought it to be a good feature of the School, and he regarded the doubtful element as one of the essentials for conducting a school.

A DEFECTIVE SYSTEM

Regarding the present day defective system of the schools, he stated that among the present-day generation, there was not the same ardour and sincerity of love and affection which they found years ago.

The result was, it seemed to him, that the lines of battle between the several communities, sects, parties and creeds were found firmly drawn. There were animosities all round, and the absence of a healthy atmosphere in which one looked upon another as a friend and brother seemed marked to him.

Various experiments were now being made in the educational system of the country and the object seemed to be not merely to make the people literate and carry them on a higher plane, less crowded from pure materialistic considerations.

The problem of having special buildings had assumed special significance in cities. It was now more difficult to meet the rapid demand, arising out of the liquidation of illiteracy.

CONGRATULATIONS

He congratulated the school for its noble and unique atmosphere in which considerations which he had mentioned and which were common in the present-day society, did not weigh. He also congratulated Mr. G. H. Goregaonker who had donated Rs. 10,000 to the school.

Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, chairman of the Council of Management, gave the history of the school which was founded more than 40 years ago and which had passed through several vicissitudes. The school had always adhered to its ideals which it had kept before it.

The school could now boast of 800 students and the Right Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar, member of the Privy Council, was one of its founders.

Prizes were distributed by Mrs. Sushilabai Mavlankar and the guests were treated to instrumental music played by the students of the school.

The function terminated with the singing of "Vande Mataram."

A SHORT STORY

SONIA

(BY BARBARA ANN BENEDICT)

"Bill", said Chris Van Nuys, "You're my pal".

"Thanks," said Bill Truesdale. "Now what are you going to try and sell me?"

Chris looked hurt. "What an attitude! Can't you get it through that alleged brain of yours that everyone in the world isn't trying to play you for a sucker? What if you did just inherit a million dollars? Are you any different than when we were room-mates in college? Am I any different?"

"Yes", said Bill. "How much will it cost?"

"Now, look, Bill, a man in your position has got to think of the future. Your family. Your health Your—".

"No soap," said Bill. "You're not selling me any insurance, room-mate or no room-mate. The mere thought of insurance makes me feel morbid. Besides, it's the principle of the thing. If I bought insurance from you it would put our friendship on a commercial basis".

"If you don't", said Chris, "you'll put me on the rocks".

But Bill was adamant. And Chris let the matter rest. He knew from experience that what Bill chose to refer to as being adamant was bull-headed stubbornness. There were, of course, ways for a good insurance salesman to triumph over bull-headed stubbornness. One of these ways, Chris was sure, would present itself in the future.

Two weeks passed. Charlie Garrett and his sister, Sonia, from Chicago came to Boston for a two week's visit. Charlie had known Chris in college, so he called him up. Chris, first and always a salesman, prompted a party and for lack of someone better to act as Sonia's escort, called up Bill Truesdale.

Sonia wasn't unattractive, but she had a silly little laugh, and Bill told Chris afterward that he thought he'd go mad before the evening was over. Chris apologised, but he was secretly glad that Bill had been annoyed.

Christmas came and went and Chris, acting on a suggestion from Bill, decided to follow the rich and famous to southern climes in the hope of catching a few of them in a week moment and slap an insurance policy on them. Bill himself was going down and now more than ever Chris wished he could sell Bill a policy. A sale to Bill would promote sales to other scions of the wealthy.

But Bill was still adamant, so again, Chris let the matter drop. Two days before time for departure, Chris called Bill on the 'phone.

"Pal, I've changed my plans. I'm going south by boat. How about joining us?"

"Us?" said Bill.

"Oh, I forgot. Sonia's going to be on the boat and—".

"No!" said Bill "I couldn't stand four days of that laughing hyena Look me up when you get to Miami. Good bye!" Bill hung up.

Chris grinned. At first he had been puzzled at Bill's attitude; now he was amused. A delightful thought was forming in his mind.

So Bill went to Florida by train and Chris went by boat and had a fine time with Sonia and her friends. When he got to Miami he called Bill's hotel and said he was throwing a party that night and would Bill like to come.

"Sonia's going to be there and —".

"Confound you, Chris, you know that that dizzy dame drives me nuts. If she's going to be there count me out".

"O. K.", said Chris. "But you're missing a good time". Bill didn't come to the party and the girl named Sonia wondered what ailed him, and resentment stirred in her soul.

Twice more in the week that followed Chris attempted to get Bill to attend affairs where Sonia would be present, and Bill refused. Then on Monday of the third week Bill, reclining on the beach and letting the sun soak into his blood, was suddenly startled by a voice. Blinking, he sat up, and found Chris Van Nuys and the most beautiful girl that he, Bill, had ever seen standing looking at him. Bill scrambled to his feet.

"Bill", said Chris, "I'd like to have you meet Sonia".

Bill blinked. "Sonia?" he said stupidly.

"Miss Sonia Benson", explained Chris. "No relation to Sonia Garrett".

Bill Stared. He swallowed twice.

"So this," said the lovely girl, "is the man who wouldn't come to parties because I was there"

"Wait!" cried Bill desperately. "No such thing! Look here, Chris, you must explain. I mean, doggone it, Chris, you straighten this matter out in a hurry".

"Of course," said Chris. "I'll explain why you didn't want to come to the parties. I'll repeat what you said over the 'phone. That will settle things".

Bill looked desperate. It was quite obvious that the lovely girl was indignant, and it was just as obvious that not much he could say could make matters right. He glanced at Chris. Chris wasn't exactly grinning, but he wasn't scowling, either.

"Bill", said Chris, "you did want me to come over to your hotel tonight to discuss a matter of business, didn't you?"

Bill opened his mouth, closed it, looked at Sonia, then glanced at Chris. "O. K." he said. "Yes, sure. You come up and we'll fix things up fine".

Chris grinned. "There's always a way of straightening out everything, eh, pal?".

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JAWAHARLAL ON ORCHA POLICE FIRING

Will U. P. Govt. Take Action?

LUCKNOW, Feb. 19.

Apropos the report alleging that the Orcha State police entered the village of Lohari in Jhansi District, which is in U. P. territory, and opened fire, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement:—

"For the authorities in the States to shoot and kill and belabour their subjects is becoming a common enough occurrence in India. But the news of the recent incidents near Ranipur, in Jhansi District, where the police of Orcha State indulged in these normal State activities, has a special significance. It is reported they crossed the border and entered Jhansi District and fired at the people there. This is a very serious matter and I trust the U. P. Government will take suitable action. It is also said that it is a common practice for Orcha troops and police to go from one part of their territory to another crossing Jhansi District in the process. They have no business to do so except for peaceful purposes. If they declare war on the people of the State they can expect no facilities from U. P. Government. In this event, if troops or police cross the border they should be treated as Foreign Belligerent Troops and disarmed and interned".—A. P.

HELSINKI:—In the world speedskating championship fifteen hundred metres, the winner was Birger Wasenius (Finland).

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Is as Full of Royal Blood as a Bronx Mosquito — **By BUD FISHER**

YOU BOOB, YOU CAN'T MARRY PRINCESS BLOGNA BECAUSE YOU DON'T COME FROM ROYALTY! YOU HAVE NO ROYAL BLOOD IN YOU!
LISTEN, KING! YOU'RE BROKE! I KNOW HOW YOU CAN MAKE SOME EASY MONEY.
WHAT DO YOU SAY?
SURE!
WHAT? YOU'RE OFFERING ME ONLY THIRTY DOLLARS A PINT FOR ROYAL BLOOD? THAT'S AN INSULT!
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSFUSIONS
O.K., DOC, GIVE HIM FORTY AND LET'S GET STARTED!
TWO QUARTS, DOC!
FOR TWO BITS I'LL SLIP YOU AN EXTRA PINT IF THE OLD GUY HOLDS OUT!
NURSE, NOW SEND THIS WIRE TO MY DEAR PRINCESS BLOGNA!
VE ROYAL CHART
1-26

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Whither Hyderabad"?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was astonished to read a letter under the above caption by Dr. Abdul Lateef Sayeed in your issue of the 8th instant. The learned Doctor who is a State-servant has rushed to the Press in support of the Government and charged you with being ill-informed whereas it is evident that he is more ill-informed about affairs at home in Hyderabad than you are at a distance.

In order to prove that the Government is only fighting "against the poison of communalism" and that they are "willing to foster all healthy and progressive political movements", he only repeats the statements of the Government, but does not give a single instance where they have 'fostered' a political movement in the State. On the other hand everybody who knows about conditions in Hyderabad can give evidence to the fact that Government have deliberately discouraged the healthy growth of political consciousness during the last 20 years. After the Khilafat agitation, when the learned Dr. was himself a staunch Congressman, political meetings were banned by a Firman-e-Mubarak. Then again the notorious Gashti (53) followed restricting all freedom of speech and association. The Hyderabad State Reform Association could not function properly and educate political opinion as its repeated requests for permission to hold Conferences were rejected. The organisers had to hold it at Akola in Berars, a fact which further enraged the Government. No Conference or public meeting has yet been allowed to be held in the State without giving an undertaking that no politics or subjects calculated to lead to political results will be discussed. The records of all institutions, the Andhra, Maharashtra, and Karnatak Conferences and in fact all Government files dealing with public meetings or conferences permitted to be held during the last 20 years will bear testimony to what I have stated. This is my challenging statement which I would like the Government or its protagonists to disprove. To give the latest instance of the attitude of Government towards establishment of political institutions, I have only to refer to their attitude towards formation of 'the Nizams' Subjects League'. Two years ago when a common political association was attempted to be formed under the above name by influential representatives of all castes, creeds, interests, and communities under the Presidentship and guidance of Nawab Sir Nizamat Jung Bahadur, what did the Government do? Memories of politicians are proverbially short, but I am sure Dr. Lateef Sayeed, who was a signatory to the creed and the Vice-President of the proposed League, remembers very well how the Government made the formation of the association impossible by forcing them to delete from their creed, the ideal of attainment of Responsible Government in the State, the object of encouraging Hindustani as the common language of India, and the clause dealing with the treaty rights of the Ruler of the State with the British Government. The Government communicated to the Secretary that they could form an association after deleting these aims and objects from their creed and clearly stated that the Government would allow and co-operate with institutions 'as long as they did not assume political colour', and were restricted to the object of educational and moral advancement of the people of the State. If there is a change in the attitude of the Government in more recent times, it must merely be on paper because I do not find any proof of it when I study facts. How could Dr. Lateef Sayeed, an old and sincere Congressman, justify the banning of the Hyderabad State Congress, when admittedly communal institutions like the Hindu Standing Committee, Anjumani-Ittihadul Muslimin, and Anglo-Indian Association, etc., numbering about a dozen, a list of which has been given by the Government in their communique are allowed to function and hence not been declared unlawful? Is the inclusion among the personnel of the organisers of the State Congress, of persons who previously took active part in communal activities, a ground which justifies the banning of a purely political organisation with a clear non-communal object and non-communal programme? One could probably attempt to justify the action of the Government. If they had allowed it to function and then took action when they found its activities detrimental to communal concord or public safety. Is it justice to imagine that an institution which is going to come into existence in future is certainly going to be bad and then to ban it before its birth?

Again writing about the release of Satyagrahis, Dr. Lateef Sayeed exhibits his colossal ignorance of facts. Just as in his first statement he confused the Hyderabad District Congress Committee affiliated to the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee with the Hyderabad State Congress of recent origin, he is confusing the Working Committee of the Hyderabad State Congress with the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. He seems to imagine that Provincial or District Congress Committees of Br., India decided to launch Satyagraha in Hyderabad and sent batches for some time and then consequent on the decision of the A. I. C. C., Congress bodies outside the State suspended unconditionally their sending of batches to Hyderabad and that therefore the Government released the outside Satyagrahi prisoners. Congress bodies outside the State could not and did not take any part in Satyagraha and, therefore, they could not and did not suspend it. It is the Working Committee of the Hyderabad State Congress that launched Satyagraha and it is that body which suspended it; of course they sought the advice of Mahatmaji, Pandit Jawaharlal, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad all of whom advised suspension. It is surely difficult to discriminate between different political ideologies if it does not serve your purpose to do so; it would have been strange if the Government had not taken advantage of the lack of Muslim support to the State Congress by calling it a communal organisation. But to say that the State Congress movement suffered from a 'pathetic lack of moral support' is ridiculous in the face of facts and figures. The number of members enlisted during two months was about 1,500 among whom there were people of all castes, creeds, and communities. The Muslim leaders kept out of it because they did not like the starting of a movement for Responsible Government before arriving at a communal pact; they wanted and even now insist on a communal agreement, with the Hindus as a condition precedent to the starting of such a political movement. Consequently they began echoing the cry of the Government that the State Congress is a communal body. But if the ban had not come in, I am sure hundreds of Muslim youths would have become members; the Government could never look favourably upon such a prospect. That is the reason behind the malicious propaganda that the State Congress is a communal body and it is a pity that Dr. Lateef Sayeed should also have lent his services for the purpose. Probably Dr. Lateef Sayeed does not know that some Christians have also offered Satyagraha under the banner of the State Congress. I wish I could share the optimism of Dr. Lateef Sayeed that any organisation with an agreed formula or greater unanimity of purpose can be formed in the near future with better prospects of recognition by the Government. The attitude of the Government has been made quite clear. They do not want any organisation with the object of attainment of Responsible Government in the State, much less an organisation with the name of 'Congress' which according to them stands for a certain ideology which is unacceptable to them.

With regard to his remarks about the 'Vande Mataram' episode, Dr. Lateef Sayeed shows deplorable lack of knowledge of facts. There was no question of 'forcing Vande Mataram' on persons with other predilections. The question in British India was that of allowing 'Vande Mataram' to be sung in Councils, Schools and common halls attended by 'persons of other predilections'. Here it was merely a question of allowing the Hindu boys to sing this song in their own Prayer-halls and Dining Rooms which are not attended by 'persons of other predilections'. The Hindu students never insisted on singing this song in their College Halls or in common meetings, nor were the Muslim students required to show respect to this song and recognise it as a 'national song'. They only wanted this liberty for themselves and never attempted to impose it on others. It is pitiable that Dr. Lateef Sayeed is trying to justify the unjustifiable.

I am glad Dr. Lateef Sayeed at least recognises that it was a 'lack of vision' on the part of the Government not to have conceded the fundamental liberties of speech and association. If he had kept himself fully informed of public activities in the State from time to time, I am sure, he would not have fallen a prey to the one-sided propaganda made by the Government officials and his friends of the Ittihadul Muslimeen mentality.—Yours, etc.,

B. C. NARAYAN RAO.
B.Sc., LL.B.
High Court Vakil
Hyderabad (Dn.)

Why All This Talk Of Split?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is rumoured that the Congress is well on the verge of a split. After the controversy over the Presidential election was over, the talk of split in the Congress has now begun. Gandhiji's statement on the election result does not at all refer to any prospective split nor do Subhas Babu's statements warrant any such apprehension to be entertained. No doubt some members of the Working Committee are reported to have resigned but it has been at the same time made clear that their idea in doing so was only ot avert any unpleasant situation for Subhas Babu and to give him an opportunity to lead the country on his own lines. Whether or not these Working Committee members were right in deciding to keep aloof does not concern us much at present as they are sure to place no obstacles in Subhas Babu's way. The question of actual split has therefore not yet arisen

What however will be the result of all this wild talk? The fact of the matter is that such rumours are certain to be taken advantage of by the enemies of the Congress and particularly by the British Government who are evidently making herculean efforts to foist their self-constituted Federation on us. It must also be remembered that if the Princes of India find that there is split in Congress, they will be ready to pounce upon us and eclipse the peoples' movements in the States. The struggles in States have now assumed such a magnitude that it would be disastrous if for one reason or the other, the influence of the Congress in the States is allowed to wane. Gandhiji has already accepted the challenge of the Princes and there is no doubt that if the Congress without any actual split or even talk of split pursues its policy to its logical conclusion, both in reference to States and the Federation, the very idea of Federation will vanish into the thin air.

It is no use denying the fact that the public are a bit excited over the recent events but to expect a split in the Congress at this stage is too premature and is to take up a pessimistic attitude. Whatever might be the outcome of the Tripuri session during which all eyes will turn to three people, viz., Gandhiji, Jawaharlalji and Subhas Babu, it is in my opinion doing a great injustice to the great organisation to say that a split is imminent.—Yours, etc.

P. S. V. PANIKER.

CONTRACT NEARLY LOST THROUGH FEVER

"I had three weeks in which to secure a contract," writes Mr. N. V. Rao, business man from Bandra. "Then I went down with fever. Although my progress was satisfactory I despaired of getting back to business. I couldn't eat, vomitted, lost weight. Then my doctor advised Horlicks. The change was miraculous. My strength came back. The fever weakness left me. Two days before my time expired I signed the contract. My business was saved, thanks to Horlicks."

Mr. N. V. Rao,
Bandra.

Buy Horlicks today—available everywhere

WANTED

people to know that "LOST VITALITY can be REGAINED WITHOUT DRUGS." Apply for FREE particulars to the Manager, "Radiant Health," Steno Buildings, Amritsar.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Foreign Capital And India

"A SYDENHAMITE" writes, referring to a recent editorial of the "Indian Finance" appealing to British capitalists to start industries in India, that such pleading of the cause of the foreigners and inviting them to exploit our resources is really regrettable on the part of such a journal.

State Struggle

PARMANAND TULSIDAS writes: "If the Jaipur struggle assumes an All-India importance, as it is expected to assume in view of the turn the events are taking, this struggle cannot and shall not be on some minor local issues but it shall be decisive for the future political advancement of India and it shall measure the power of the present political conciousness in the country."

Anonymans Complaints

S H JHABWALA, requests those, who send him public complaint for being taken up in the Assembly, should approach him personally, as it is impossible to act on anonymous communication.

India's Population

VITHALDAS GAJJAR considers that "the almost unbelievable growth of India's population threatens evil times ahead. Prevention should, therefore, be practised and to make it popular, constant propaganda must be undertaken."

TRAVANCORE BULLETIN

The "Harijan" is publishes the following:—

"It is most unfortunate that this protest meeting became necessary. It became necessary because the Government have acted most unwisely. The disqualification of 19 elected members of the Legislature due to conviction under the Criminal Law Amendment Regulation for political offences is a mistake. But the announcement of the disqualification at so late an hour immediately before the present session of the Legislature, when Government had ample time to make such a notification much earlier to enable a re-election in time, is not merely a mistake but a serious blow aimed at 19 constituencies which have a right to see that their representatives sit in the Legislature. What remains now in the present Legislature minus these 19 representatives is merely a mockery and consists of wooden hands which will rise to support Government's policy at a word from Government". Thus declared Shri Changanachery K. Parameswaran Pillai, Retired Judge of the Travancore High Court and for long an elected member of the Travancore Legislature, presiding over a mammoth meeting in Trivandrum to protest against the belated disqualification of 19 members of the State Congress party in the Travancore Legislature. The meeting was convened by 20 prominent citizens and was a non-party meeting.

Shri E. R. Subrahmonier, Advocate, moved the resolution: "This meeting of the citizens of Travancore is of opinion that the disqualification contemplated by Rule 25 of the Travancore Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, under which 19 members of the Assembly and Council have now been disqualified by Government could have been removed by the Government on their own motion, and further that the members now disqualified being convicted only for political offences not involving any moral turpitude and that under an extraordinary and obnoxious piece of Legislation enacted over the head of the Legislature, the Government ought to have exercised the discretion vested in them by law and removed their disqualification. It was all the more the duty of Government to have adopted such a procedure because there is another and most important party involved in this matter, viz., the voters in the various constituencies affected by this disqualification, who have a right to be represented on the Assembly and Council, and they have been deprived of this right by the present disqualification announced only on the eve of this session of the Assembly without giving them any chance of electing substitutes to the present session. The Government had ample time before them for disqualifying the members within which time a re-election could have been made before the present session of the Legislature. The notification of disqualification might have been published as soon as the 19 members were convicted in the month of Chingam last or as soon as they were released in the month of Thulam, and in either case there would have been sufficient time to hold re-elections before the present session. This meeting, therefore, emphatically protests against the action of the Government which has not only deprived the right of the 19 members to participate in the Assembly and Council, but also the right of the constituencies concerned of presentation on the Legislative bodies."

Shri A. Sankara Pillai, Advocate, Nagercoil, supported the resolution.

The resolution was put to vote and carried without a single dissentient voice Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai then addressed the meeting on invitation by the president. He traced the history of the Travancore State Congress and said it had done everything possible to keep the issue of Responsible Government before the people unclouded by any other consideration. The State Congress wanted a peaceful settlement. But Government made it impossible. Therefore the people must get ready to face more suffering and make more sacrifice. The disqualification of 19 members including himself was a challenge to the constituencies concerned. But that challenge could be met only by greater determination to win Responsible Government. He said he confidently expected that the people of Travancore would take their full share in the coming struggle. He had no doubt that the next movement would result in the establishment of Responsible Government.

Shri G. Ramachandran who spoke next said that it was not so much the act of disqualification as the mind of the Government behind the disqualification which was very significant. It was now clear as daylight that Government had not the slightest intention of making a political settlement. From the point of view of the mass movement the disqualification was a blessing in disguise, for during the few weeks now left before the commencement once again of a programme of direct action, 19 important leaders would not be wasting their time in wordy duels on the floor of an irresponsible Legislature. If the 19 members would spend every hour of the coming days in work among the people, it would be a tremendous gain. The members now disqualified should take a vow not to go back except into a fully elected Legislature under Responsible Government constitution, Shri Ramachandran concluded by a vote of thanks to the president and the speakers.

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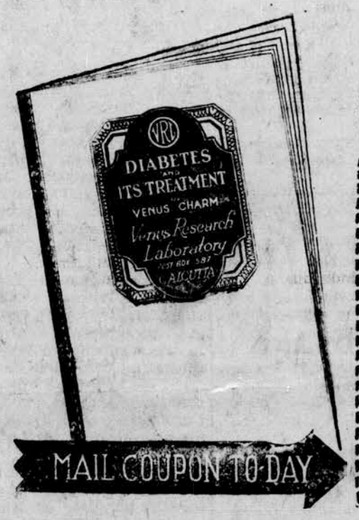

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Science and Industry

WOOD AS MOTOR FUEL

Possibilities In India; Some Suggestions

(BY PROFESSOR V. S. DUBEY).

Recently during the last ten years, a great progress has been made in the use of wood and charcoal as motor fuel in Europe. For this purpose the wood or charcoal is turned into producer gas which is passed into motor cylinders instead of petrol vapour. These gas producers are fitted by the side of the driver's seat or at the rear end of the vehicle. In Germany at present there are several thousand automobiles using wood gas; and this type of fuel is well established. But in India though it is ideally suited for this kind of automobiles nothing has been done till now. We are importing petroleum at a very high cost while cheap wood and charcoal occur in abundance in the country.

IN GERMANY AND FRANCE.

In France from 1935, the Government has decided to hold two National Exhibitions annually, embracing (1) Utilisation of wood and charcoal gas motors for agriculture; (2) Utilisation of wood and charcoal gas for motors for transport; (3) Stationary and mobile plants for wood gas motors and (4) Wood and charcoal gas producers. A National Committee has been formed in that country to report on all departmental questions dealing with wood gas. The result of this has been that there the number of lorries and trucks worked by gas has greatly increased. In France wood charcoal is greatly used in these vehicles, but in Germany there are beautiful passenger lorries running on the gas generated from wood itself.

Experiments have proved conclusively that one gallon of petrol is equivalent to 10-12 lbs. of charcoal or 20-24 lbs. of wood. The cost of a gallon of petrol in India ranges from Re. 1 to Rs. 1/12/0, while 5 seers of charcoal, which is equivalent to one gallon of petrol costs one to two annas. Thus, we clearly see that we can replace petroleum by the home grown fuel which would only be about eight per cent. of the present cost.

LOW TRANSPORT COST.

The adoption of this wood gas and charcoal lorries will make the cost of transport very low, which will help the development of many new industries. For example, in the Himalayas, where no other means of transport than by lorries is possible, many mineral deposits at present unworkable due to the high cost of transport, would then become workable.

The production of wood charcoal as a cottage industry will greatly help the villagers in the forest areas. Wood gas is an ideal source of power in villages where stalks of cotton and other agricultural waste can be turned to producer gas and utilised for power.

Looking to all these factors the Government should try to encourage the use of charcoal and wood gas in automobiles and trucks.

SUGGESTIONS.

For this purpose the following steps should be taken:—(1) The Government should buy a few wood and charcoal gas vehicles as models and send them to all districts for propaganda, so that the people can become acquainted of their uses.

(2) The Government should hold exhibitions where all important firms of Europe manufacturing these gas vehicles may also be encouraged to take part.

(3) The Government should compile literature dealing with these gas engines and distribute freely among persons interested.

(4) The Government should take up the investigations on different kinds of charcoal and wood available in India. (Such investigations have been carried out in Canada where the efficiency of different species of charcoal and wood has been fully tested).

With all this encouragement, it is hoped that within a few years we will have several thousand lorries running on this home grown fuel saving lakhs of rupees from going out of the country as well as providing employment to large number of people, especially villagers.

Electricity In Mysore

Story Of 8-Crore Investment

The Mysore Electrical Department represents a capital outlay of Rs. 8 crores and 11 lakhs and a net revenue of about Rs. 45 lakhs—a return of 5.61 per cent. on the entire outlay.

Last year's gross revenue was over Rs. 67-1/2 lakhs, but the working expenses under "Power" and "Telephones" amounted to nearly Rs. 25 lakhs.

The total power generated during the year in Kilo Watt Hours was 238,582,090 as against 225,180,720 during the previous year. The average working cost per unit of power generated, including depreciation and other charges, was 1.970 pies as against 1.729 pies during the previous year.

There are in the State 4,340 power installations and 34,671 lighting installations.

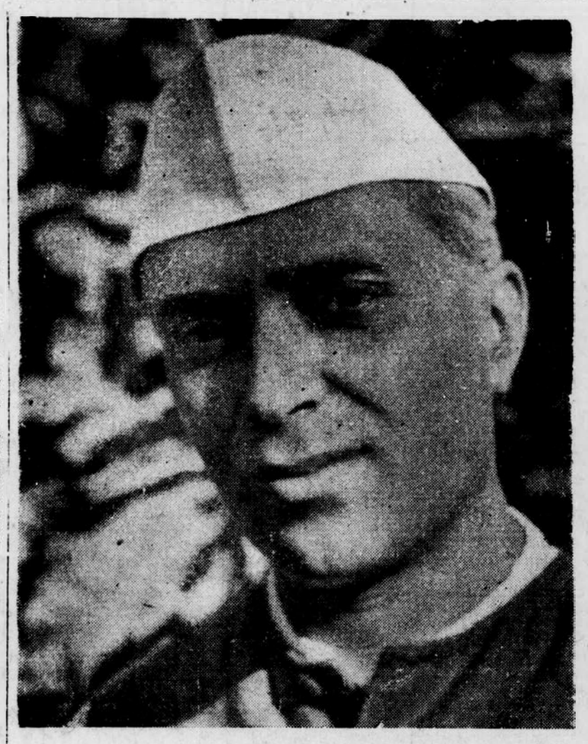
It may be pointed out that the number of electric consumers in the State is over 40,000. Last year, there were increases of 533 in the number of Power consumers including Irrigation Pumps and 2,884 Lighting Installations including Advertisement Lights. During the year 8 villages were given electric service. With a view to affording relief, to rural workers, rules were revised for the supply of irrigation pumps on the hire purchase system which reduced the rate of interest on the balance of instalments from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

The Bangalore Automatic Telephone Exchange was opened for service with a capacity of 500 subscribers. Demand is already felt to extend the exchange to accommodate 700 subscribers. Even this extended unit is expected to be utilised immediately the additional equipment is put into service. An estimate for over Rs. 5 lakhs for providing additional equipment is before the Government—a proof that telephone communication is being fully availed of by the public.

One feature of the year was the examination in detail during the year the stores of the whole Department in the several sections, and fixing the maximum and minimum limit of each item of stock required in each section for the normal operations of the Department. The stores balance exclusive of unserviceable articles amounts to over Rs. 20 lakhs and is well within the normal limits recommended by the Committee and is about 70 per cent. of the average annual issues of stock articles. The value of stores purchased last year was over Rs. 18 lakhs.

There were ten fatal accidents during the year: six relate to laymen coming in contact with live wires, two to malicious interference with power lines and one to a villager committing suicide. The other one relates to a departmental employee coming in contact with the high voltage equipment.



Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru who presided over the All-India States People's Conference at Ludhiana.

Rs. 15,000 WANTED FOR STATES PEOPLES' OFFICE

Jawaharlal's Appeal To All Concerned

LUCKNOW, Feb 18.

"I appeal on behalf of the Conference of States Peoples' Organisation and friends interested in States as well as the wider national movement for Indian freedom to contribute to the Fund".

Thus declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of a statement. He said: "The All-India States' Peoples' Conference has just concluded its session at Ludhiana. This session met at the turning point in the struggle in the States when India was dominated by this problem and the repercussions are likely to affect all our activities. The National Congress is being increasingly drawn into it and the States Peoples' Conference has widely decided to work in the closest co-operation with the Congress and under its guidance.

"This Conference has a heavy burden to carry and it has resolved to shoulder the vital responsibility in a worthy manner and carry on this great work effectively and efficiently.

"For this purpose, it requires and invites full co-operation of all its constituent units and Parajamandals as well as of all people in India who are interested in this problem. Efficient work requires sufficiency of Funds and it is calculated that the minimum of Rs. 15,000 will be required for the years working of our Head Quarters Office and research department. The office will continue to be in Bombay but the research department is proposed to be established in Allahabad at an early date. I appeal on behalf of the Conference to all States Peoples' Conference, and organisations. Donations may be sent to the Treasurer of the All-Indian States Peoples' Conference, 139, Meadows Street, Bombay or me at Swaraj Bhavan, Allahabad."—United Press.

FREEDOM OF PRESS IN FRONTIER

Exciting Debate On Non-Official Bill Expected

(From Our Correspondent.)

PESHAWAR, (By Mail.)

Among the various Bills, that are to come up in the spring session of the Frontier Assembly, commencing (in the new Assembly Chambers), on March 17, the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) N. W. F. P. Repealing Bill, sponsored by R. B. Mehr Chand Khanna, leader of the Hindu-Sikh Nationalist Party, is likely to occasion the most animated discussion. The Bill purports to stress that the ordinary Press law is more than enough in dealing with people abusing the freedom of speech and the liberty of the Press. The Government will definitely oppose the measure on reasons of special circumstances prevailent in the Frontier Province. Well-informed circles believe that to reject the Bill the Government will have to rally its full force to win an odd vote victory in a House of 50, including the Speaker.

The Rai Bahadur, it may be recalled, hnd moved last November an adjournment motion seeking to discuss the alleged curtailment of the liberty of the Press by the Provincial Government. But the Assembly rejected the motion by 25 votes to 22. Opposing the motion, the Premier, Dr. Khan Saheb, had assured the House that he could have tolerated political criticism, of the severest form, even that directed against his own person. But a section of the Frontier Press had resorted to indecent and obscene comments which he would check at all costs. He had further said, however, that, were the papers concerned, to show an improved tone he was prepared to reconsider their cases.

OTHER BILLS ON AGENDA

The Government is likely to rush through the Agricultural Produce Marketing Bill, its second Agrarian measure which it had introduced in the last session, and which was being circulated for eliciting public opinion. Besides all the Congress committees in the Frontier, a number of other organisations, including the Muslims 'en blec', have submitted opinions in favour of the Bill. The dilatory tactics of the minorities, may, however, lengthen discussions.

Lala Hukam Chand, M. L. A., (Congress) and Sardar Ajit Singh will introduce Bills of similar nature to amend the Punjab Land Alienation Act of 1900, as applied to the Frontier. It is alleged that so long as this act remains in force all Agrarian Legislation remains discriminatory.

LEAGUE'S NEW RESOLVE.

The Muslim Leaguers however are busy in another direction. They propose to work for the speedy raising of the local Islamia College to the states of a residential University. With this end in view, Sardar Aurungzeb Khan, leader of the opposition, and K. B. Saadullah Khan, Ex-Commerce Minister, and Hony. Secretary of the College, left yesterday on a tour of the Indian States, to collect funds. Accompanying them are some other influential Muslims of the Frontier including the tribal Maliks. The deputation proposes to return on March 15, so as to reach Peshawar in time for the coming Assembly Session.

(Continued from column 7.)

India would not affect the Convention arrived at between the British and the French Governments, whereby the number of the Military units that might be kept in French India had been restricted to about 300.

SALT CONCESSIONS.

A practical suggestion to prevent the abuse of the salt concessions, was made to the Government. The limits the scraping to two months in the year for each area instead of limiting it to so many days in a month. The Government having considered the proposal, have issued instructions to the Collectors of the district concerned.

ANALYSIS OF GREEN VEGETABLES.

The Chemical Technology Department of the Andhra University has for, some time been engaged in an investigation into the contents of some of the vegetable drugs, easily available in India, and a number of plants which are well-known as remedies for various diseases, have been examined chemically and important discoveries have resulted therefrom.

Madras Letter

CIVILIAN APOLOGISES

Reorganisation Of French Militia

(From Our Own Correspondent).

MADRAS, Feb. 12.

During the birthday clebrations of Saint Thyagaraja, the great music composer of South India, at Kalpathi, a village in Palghat, last month, Mr. S. K. Chettur, the Sub-Collector, was seen smoking a cigar in the middle of a music performance, and was requested not to do so by one of the devotees. He however not only refused and confirmed to finish his cigar but further asked the devotee concerned to apologise to him for his "ill-mannered behaviour" which the latter would not. The Sub-Collector then left the pandal in a huff and the next day ordered through the Inspector of Police the removal of the pandal, as it 'interfered with the traffic.'

The citizens of the locality sent a memorial to the Premier, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, narrating the above incident and explaining their difficulties in completing the festival. The Sub-Collector was called up to Madras and asked to explain his conduct. He was further asked to apologise to the public of Palghat. Accordingly, Mr. S. K. Chettur, I.C.S. has written to Mr. R. Raghava Menon, M.L.A., explaining the incident and stating that it was never his intention to wound anybody's religious susceptibilities by smoking and "if I have inadvertently done so, I should like to take this opportunity to express my regret for it." "The last thing which I had in my mind," adds the Sub-Collector, "was that the festival should not be celebrated on that day. This was most unfortunate. I for my part most certainly regret that it was not completed by being held in some other place that day." The case against an organiser of the meeting filed by the police is also withdrawn. The M.L.A., in releasing the letter for publication in the press stated: "The letter speaks for itself."

LAC CULTIVATION.

The Working Plans Officer in Madanapalle recently visited Cumbum in Madura district in order to study the various stages of cultivation of lac. There are nearly 7,500 zizyphus trees in a fairly compact area in the valley and if the test of spreading lac were to succeed it may mean the initiation of a new and profitable industry for the Chittoor district.

NEW VARIETY OF TIMBER.

The Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development, Mr. V. I. Munisami Pillai, who is also in charge of Forests, is considering the commercial possibility of exploiting a variety of timber called "Indian alder," which grows at Aduvattam and a few other places in the Nilgiris and specimens of which have revealed excellent results on examination at the Forest Research Institute Dehra Dun.

RADIO STATION FOR MYSORE.

The Mysore Government had appointed some time back a committee with the Vice-Chancellor of the University as chairman to go into the question of the establishment of a broadcasting station and to suggest a suitable scheme. The committee have submitted their report which is under the consideration of the Government. Mr. C. W. Goyder, Chief Engineer, All-India Radio, had a discussion on the last Wednesday with Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, and the First Member of Council.

BRITISH KARNATAKA & MYSORE.

The offer that the people of British Karnataka would be prepared to come under the banner of Mysore if responsible government was granted to them was made by prominent Congressmen of Dharwar in the course of informal talks with Mysore Congress workers during which it was stated that the unification of Karnataka, of which Mysore is an important part is a most important question. Congressmen in Mysore would shortly launch satyagraha before the "Hamilton" buildings which was expected to be only a prelude to a greater fight. It was maintained that the people of Karnataka had every right to interfere in the affairs of Mysore in the struggle for responsible government and that they were not outsiders.

FRENCH INDIAN MILITIA.

According to official information, the Home Government of France have passed a decree applicable to French India with regard to the organisation of the military force in the colony. Recommending the text of the new decree to the President of the French Republic for his formal approval, M. Edouard Daladier Premier, and M. Georges Mandel Minister for the Colonies in the course of their joint "Rapport" have stated that the French India Police had not been able to cope with the maintenance of law and order, since the unexpected and unfortunate events of October 1937, when the general elections took place in French India.

It is understood that the Government of French India will be directed by the Home Department in France to make the necessary changes in the local military troop at an early date. Further, it is assured that all these changes in the military services in French

(Continued in Col. 5)

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MR. V. D. SAVARKAR

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, is leaving to-morrow night for Bombay by the B. N. R. Bombay mail.—United Press.

The opening ceremony of the Animal Nutrition and Poultry Research Sections of the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute at Izatnagar will be performed by His Excellency the Viceroy, on Saturday, (25th February, 1939) at 2 p.m.

WON'T STAND ANY DICTATION FROM FOREIGN 'VARSITY

Kedar Justifies Admission By Nagpur 'Varsity Of Osmania Students Expelled For Singing 'Vande Mataram'

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

Mr. T. J. Kedar, vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University, addressing the University Court on 11th February explained to them the reason why ex-students of Osmania University were admitted in the Nagpur University. He said:

"In order to understand correctly the position of our University in respect of the action taken by it in the matter of admission of ex-students of Osmania University who left it recently under circumstances connected with the singing of the Vande Mataram, I desire to place a few facts for your consideration.

The Press Note issued by the authorities of that University on the 30th November, 1938, clearly states that the order for prohibition of the 'Vande Mataram' song issued by the Pro-Vice Chancellor of the University was 'based on the orders of the Government.'

The students were expelled for singing the 'Vande Mataram' song, not for anything that we can describe as a case of moral delinquency. The singing of this song has been in vogue in British Provinces for the last 30 years. It is not a legal or a moral offence; on the other hand, it has commanded the respect of the Heads of Government in British Provinces.

NO OUTSIDE DICTATION.

Our University has nothing to do with the enforcement of the decisions of the Osmania University within its jurisdiction; but the question before us is whether the decisions of a foreign University, which treat as an offence a certain act of students, which is something very different from an offence in British India—should be held as binding on a University in British India. If the decision is accepted blindly, the clear implication is that we concede that a foreign University can legislate for a University in British India, or in other words a foreign Government can enforce its orders, political or otherwise, in a University in British India. In my opinion, we in British India cannot be expected to go to this length.

The position is this. About 500 students knocked at the doors of this University and pray for the completion of their interrupted educational studies. Could this University refuse admission to the students under the circumstances? Under Section 5 of Nagpur University Act, the University is "open to all persons of either sex, of whatever race, creed or class and it is not lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever of religious profession or belief in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a teacher or student." In accordance with the spirit of the above section as well as the best traditions of modern Universities, the University should be considered equally open to all persons, whatever their political or religious beliefs may be subject, of course, to the limits of accommodation available. It was, therefore, the duty of the University to admit these students, when their only offence was no offence according to any moral, religious or legal code in British India.

MIGRATION CERTIFICATES.

There is some misunderstanding about the nature of Certificates of Migration required of students coming from other Universities. Their object is evidently to ensure that the University admitting the students concerned is informed of the undesirable antecedents, if any, of the students seeking admission to it and help the University from which they migrate in enforcing the ordinary canons of good conduct. But surely such help cannot be treated as unqualified, irrespective of every other consideration.

The practice necessitating production of Migration Certificates was by no means universal among the Indian Universities until a few years back and, even now, as one reads the reports of the Inter-University Board it is not absolute. In fact the rule does not appear in many University Calendars at all. As regards Great Britain I have the latest and most authoritative information in my possession to be able to say that no "Certificates of Migration" are demanded in any British University at all.

NOT UNKNOWN PHENOMENA.

Migrations of students are not phenomena unknown to History. In fact some of the most famous Universities, including Oxford, Padua, Angers came into existence as a result of migration of students from other Universities."

Concluding Mr. Kedar said: "There is no reason why Osmania University itself should not welcome the aid given to its erstwhile students by a sister-University if the sentiments which they cherish cannot for any reason be allowed within its precincts. It is possible that the University guided by considerations of its own may not like to encourage those sentiments. Obviously, the students can be told that they can prosecute their studies elsewhere, and nobody should put forward obstacles in their way if they find an asylum outside its jurisdiction."

Reign Of Terror In Limbdi

(Continued from Page 1)

had arrived by the same train were also prevented from leaving the station precincts. Information was sent to the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, the Resident, Western India States Agency and the local Police Superintendent. In the morning the Limbdi State Police Superintendent, with a posse, arrived on the scene and cleared the mob, who, however, formed a single file on either side of the road, and shouted slogans.

CHAOS IN TOWN

The message further adds that the town is in a chaotic state with a large number of Sanatanis and Girahshiyas going about the streets threatening the Praja Mandal workers. Sporadic assaults are also reported, and Seth Durlabji Umechand and six other volunteers were man-handled.

A Bhavnagar pleader who had come to Limbdi was mistaken for a Praja Mandal worker, and was challenged by the demonstrators but was later let off. A large number of peasants who had come from neighbouring villages for the Parishad were besieged in a 'Bhojansala'.

TELEGRAMS TO VICEROY AND MAHATMA

Telegrams to His Excellency the Viceroy, Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel have been sent appraising them of the situation.

Later messages received from Limbdi states that the Parishad was held despite the disturbances.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, M.L.A., (Bombay) presided in the absence of Durbar Gopaldas, the President-elect, who was held up in a house by demonstrators.

SARDAR'S MESSAGE

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in the course of a message to the Limbdi Praja Parishad says:—

"The subjects of the Indian States are at present undergoing a severe test. There can be no freedom without passing through this fire. The people of Rajkot and Limbdi have remained wonderfully non-violent. If they continue non-violent, and brave repression for sometime, their victory is assured. The present fight is not against any one State. Time is fast coming to measure the strength of the entire nation against the Paramount Power working behind the scenes. There can be only one result. No State can exist without the consent of the people, and in this age that consent cannot be obtained except under Responsible Government The Indian States should in their own interests respond to the times as early as possible. Therein lies their safety".

VISIT TO DISTURBED AREAS

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Shantilal Shah, M.L.C., (Bombay), who arrived in Limbdi in the afternoon visited the disturbed areas.

REIGN OF TERROR

Statement Issued By Praja Mandal

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

The Limbdi Praja Mandal office in Bombay has issued the following statement:—

"500 PERSONS INJURED."

At about 10 a.m. about 15 policemen were posted at the place where the Parishad was to be held. People began pouring in. At about 11 a.m. this place as well as two other places where the Kisans had put up were simultaneously attacked. The mischief-makers climbed over the walls, and it is alleged furiously attacked the persons within, with 'lathis' and knives, which they openly carried in spite of an order to the contrary promulgated by the State that morning. About 500 persons were injured, five of them very seriously. The attack at the place of the Parishad took place in the presence of the police. The Parishad was to be held in the compound of a boarding house. The boarders were assaulted, and the property there was damaged. The Parishad Mandap was smashed. The national flag removed and a black flag was hoisted. The Parishad workers and doctors immediately attended the injured.

ALLEGED RENEWAL OF ATTACK.

It is further alleged there was renewed attack at about one p.m. at the place where the wounded were being treated. Sjt. Nathalal Doshi and Shrimati Vijayben Pariksh were attacked and slightly injured. Their car was smashed to pieces. There was serious trouble openly at the bazaar where the goondas freely moved.

PARISHAD HELD AT 2-30 P.M.

Mrs. Lilavathi Munshi, M.L.A., (Bombay) and Mr. Shantilal Shah, M.L.C., reached Limbdi at about 12-30 noon, and went round the city, inspecting. The siege at Durbar's place continued. The people were determined to hold the Parishad, and it was held at about 2-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mrs. Lilavathi Munshi, M.L.A. In spite of the terror in the city about 2,000 persons attended.

It has been very difficulty to get news from Limbdi. The situation is extremely serious, and there is grave anxiety. People feel no safety of person or property. This statement is released to the press from such meagre information as could be held.—United Press.

MESSAGES RECEIVED BY PARISHAD

Court Endless Suffering, Says Mahatma

LIMBDI, Feb. 19.

The Limbdi Rajya Prajaparishad has received messages from Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.

Mahatma Gandhi wires:—"Limbdi people must prepare for endless suffering and victory assured".

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose wires:—"Wish Limbdi Prajaparishad all success in struggle for civil liberty responsible Government".

Pandit Jawahrlal Nehru writes:—"I send my good wishes to the Conference organised by the Prajamandal of Limbdi State, and trust that their deliberations will help in organising and strengthening the people of the State. I am glad that they have made Responsible Government their objective. We can have no other objective in any State or in any other part of India. I have learnt with sorrow of the severe repression that is being imposed on the people. I hope they will not be cowed down by this, but will gather fresh strength from it".

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel writes:—"The subjects of Indian States are at present undergoing a severe test. There can be no freedom without passing through this fire. The people of Rajkot and Limbdi have remained wonderfully non-violent. If they continue to be non-violent and brave for some time, their victory is assured.

The present fight is not against any one. Time is fast coming to measure the strength of the entire nation against the hideous nature of the Paramount Power working behind the scenes. There can be one result only. No State can exist without the consent of the people and in this age that consent cannot be obtained except under Responsible Government. The Indian States should in their own interests respond to the times as early as possible. Therein lies their safety".

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai wires:—"Trust Limbdi will follow where Rajkot leads. Wish you success".—United Press.

Limbdi Must Set Example To Kathiawar

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya writes:—

Limbdi being one of the leading States of Kathiawar, it is but proper that she must take her right share in the struggle for national emancipation. The venerable old Prince is a statesman possessing shrewd common sense and one too, who being a commoner must easily understand popular demands. His four sons, two of whom are conducting the administration are highly educated, and it is a pity that their natural conservatism should have necessitated a full-fledged struggle. Yet the struggle is to be welcomed for a gift of power is little appreciated. We must strive for it and win it. I have no doubt that under the leadership of friends like Shree Durlabhji Umedchand, who has been the treasurer of the All-India States' People Conference is himself a native of Limbdi, the Prajaparishad will secure a victory and I appeal to the retired Prince and his eldest son to set an example to Kathiawar, even as Aundh has set to the Deccan States.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya wires:—

"Wish Parishad success. Continue struggle until goal reached."

Mrs. Bhulabhai Desai writes:—

VOLUNTEERS FIND AND JAILED

Warrants To Recover Fines From Satyagrahis

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Feb. 19.

Several volunteers have been fined and imprisoned for varying terms.

Nineteen volunteers who were arrested yesterday from Darbargadh picketing were released at Satara Hills after, it is alleged, some thrashing. One volunteer fell unconcious. His condition is reported to be serious.

WARRANT TO RECOVER FINES

As a result of schools being closed by State, about 40 teachers will be unemployed. An increase of 20 per cent in the schools fee is made in the State high schools.

It is rumoured that the State Police Inspector, Mr. Shaik has tendered resignation. It is understood that the State issued about 50 warrants to recover fines from Satyagrahis sentenced.

TRI-COLOUR BURNT

And Praja Mandal Office Raided

LIMBDI, Feb. 19.

The Limbdi Prajamandal wires:—

"Several hostile demonstrators entered the Praja Mandal office situated near the State Secretariat and removed the National Flag. The flag was burnt and a black flag was hoisted in its place. Some articles of the office were carried away and destroyed. Some occupants of the office were also belaboured severely.

"The dispensary of Dr. Popatlal Sanghavi was raided as the said doctor attended on Praja Mandal workers.—United Press.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN RAJKOT JAIL?

RAJKOT, Feb. 18

Some politicals are reported to have gone on hunger strike as a protest against bad conditions in the jails where complaints of asthma and bronchitis are becoming numerous.

The Karachi batch of volunteers are arriving tomorrow—United Press.

Jamnagar Ruler's Talks With Resident

RAJKOT, Feb. 18.

The Ruler of Jamnagar is reported to have seen the Resident to-day and discussed with him the political situation in Kathiawar.

But details of the discussions are not available.—A. P.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON CONGRESS WORKERS

"100 Wounded: 43 Sent To Hospital"

ROHTAK, Feb. 19.

The Congress workers and volunteers who assembled in connection with the 3rd session of the Asodha Political Conference today, it is alleged, were assaulted with lathis and sharp-edged weapons by a band of more than 100 hooligans. Nearly 100 workers and volunteers are stated to have been wounded. 43 including three aged women workers were sent to the nearest hospital at Bahadurgarh. The condition of half-a-dozen is reported to be serious.

The Magistrate has recorded the dying declarations of a few. Dr. Hansraj and the Civil Surgeon are attending on the wounded.—United Press.

NON-CONGRESS VIEW OF BUDGET

(Continued from Page 14).

proposed tax will cause on the borrowing capacity of the property owners. Apart from investment in Government securities and to some extent in idustrial stocks, landed property from times immemorial has been a form of investment which has made a ready appeal even to the most conservative minded amongst our people.

LIGHTHEARTED TALK

Such a large amount of capital having been invested in landed properties it is obvious that in times of necessity these properties are made the basis for raising funds. A number of businesses privately done have been financed through the mortgage of properties and this very important aspect of the incidence of the new tax appears to have been entirely ignored by Government.

The light-hearted talk of the Congress Ministry that the new tax falls on shoulders well able to bear it, will actually result in bringing about a collapse in the property market, will bring many a mortgaged property under the hammer and may cause untold difficulties to a number of private business owing to the curtailed borrowing capacity of the holders of these properties.

INCOME-TAX DEMAND

I wonder if Government have also realised that the additional taxation on house properties would really work larger than 10 per cent. Under our Income-Tax Law only one-sixth of the rents received is allowed as a rebate. The new tax will be, therefore, an entirely additional charge for which no relief could be obtained from the Government of India on income-tax assessments; and is there the slightest hope of Government of India agreeing to lose their revenue because the visionary Government of Bombay hopes against hope of conferring utopian benefits on the people of this presidency by sacrificing the excise revenue?

The public of this presidency ought to beware; the next step forward in prohibition means another inevitable substantial increase in taxation in this province. The Congress Government may make representation to the Government of India for passing on to them their dues of income-tax which do not accrue for the next ten years and I suggest that it is really misleading the tax-payers of the Bombay Presidency to believe that Government of India would ever agree to such a proposition from the Bombay Government.

TAX ON CLOTH

The Sales Tax on mill-made cloth, artificial silk and yarn in the Bombay Presidency cannot but prove a handicap to the most important industry of this presidency. At a time like the present when the offtake of cloth has become increasingly difficult owing to the lower purchasing power of our people, only the man in the moon can expect that the mills can pass on this entire tax to the consumer. The Finance Member has been very profuse in his lip sympathy for the industries of this presidency.

The only concrete and tangible evidence of Government's anxiety to support industries is to burden that industry with a heavy bill of increased wages and to keep the Damocle's sword hanging over their heads in the shape of new burdens which may be recommended by the Textile Enquiry Committee. The same industry is also penalised by the new property tax and one is naturally apt to ask if Congress Government are really sincere in their talks of bringing about industrialisation of the country.

INCITING LEFTISTS

I have heard an argument that if the tax-payers of Bombay do not support the present Government in their proposals they may have to face the Leftists who might do more harm. Is it not legitimate to ask if the so-called moderate and Rightist Wing of the Congress is not directly inciting the Leftists and the other extremists in the country to press for measures of expropriation and deprivation of personal freedom and liberty which would, of course, be the end of all those heaven-sent opportunities for development and freedom which were promised to the country by the Congress when it sought the sufferage of the people?

(Continued from col. 7.)

need to study the incidence of taxation as a whole, with a view to overhaul the entire system to adjust the burdens properly. This means that a comprehensive inquiry in the system of taxation as a whole should be made by the Government as a whole at an early date.

IMPORTANT ISSUES OF POLICY & TAXATION

Burden Will Ultimately Be Shoved On To Poor Again

NECESSITY OF HASTENING SLOWLY WITH PROHIBITION URGED BY PROF. VAKIL

"The biggest item of taxation, the Property Tax, involves an element of injustice to one class of rich persons as against others; is unfair to the Municipality; and though it is imposed on the rich, every effort will be made to shift the burden to the tenants in due course in spite of legislation. So far as the other taxes are concerned, relatively the burden will be greater on the middle classes and the poor, and not so much on the rich in proportion to their capacity. If these conclusions are correct, the proposals do not conform to the principles of justice in taxation and ability to pay, which the Finance Minister has laid down as the guiding principles governing his schemes. So summed up Prof. C. N. Vakil while speaking on the Bombay Budget (1939-40) at the University Convocation Hall on Saturday evening.

He suggested alternatives in the form of a surcharge on the income-tax, on which question he said all the Provincial Governments could present a united demand to the Central Government and even bring about a constitutional crisis at least in the Congress Provinces.

The other alternatives include among the other alternatives he suggested, included raising of loans and employing such moneys in development projects.

His other suggestion was to make the prohibition policy more gradual.

He suggested a need for enquiry into the question.

In the course of his speech he said

The Budget of the Bombay Government raises important issues of policy and novel forms of taxation, and is in many respects an epoch-making event in our financial history. The Budget reveals the grim determination of the Congress Government to carry out the policy of Prohibition and rural development. The schemes of the Finance Minister are characterised by boldness and foresight in their conception, and are actuated by the sound economic theory of putting the burden on the shoulers most capable of bearing the same. While appreciating the heroic efforts of the Bombay Government in general and of the Finance Minister in particular, it would not be improper to study the budget with a view to see whether the schemes of taxation conform to the principle of justice in taxation, and whether the proposals stand the test laid down by the Finance Minister. I discuss these proposals, in all humility, my attitude being that of a student, always willing to learn; my approach is scientific and therefore dispassionate, neither interested nor partisan.

THE STATISTICAL POSITION.

So far as the proposals for relief in Land Revenue expenditure on rural development and rural education are concerned, I rejoice as a student of Economics and pay my humble tribute to the Finance Minister for these wise steps. So far as the total requirements are concerned, they amount to 259 lakhs. Out of this 199 lakhs is the effective requirement in 1939-40 and the full amount will be required in 1940-41. I find that the exact statistical position is not quite clear in the Budget speech; I have worked out the figures regarding the taxation and other proposals, which can be summarised as under:—

I think it is not clear in the Budget speech that the total additional resources to be found in 1940-41 will be 88 lakhs, out of which we have an indication for additional taxation in that year of 30 lakhs.

ELECTRICITY DUTY.

So far as the Electricity Duty is concerned, the rates to consumers have been reduced, and a greater part of the difference has been taken as tax. Though this is good so far as it goes, it may be pointed out that if the consumption of electricity is encouraged by lowering the rates to the minimum, the advantage will be greater. The Government will be able to realise the same yield of tax by a lower duty, and the cost of producing electricity will be reduced if the demand increases. That there is room for such reduction is well-known, and the Government have the power to impose still lower rates.

The burden of the duty will be on all classes of people, though the very poor who consume less will be exempted. The middle classes will pay more in proportion to their capacity than the rich.

SALES TAX.

So far as the Sales Tax on Petrol is concerned, we may say that the rich will not feel the burden of one anna per gallon; the middle classes and the poor who use hired motor vehicles will suffer, if the fares are increased. The Sales Tax on Cotton Cloth will affect all classes of people, because it is an article of general use. The middle classes and the poor, in whose budget the purchase of cloth is an important item will feel the burden; the rich will not feel the burden of the tax. Artificial silk is cheaper than cotton, and has become popular. The tax on artificial silk will affect the less fortunate in society. The tax on silk goods is more justifiable, because it will fall on the rich, though it will not affect their purchases. It may be pointed out that Sales Taxes are regressive in character, because they affect the poor more in proportion to their capacity, if they are levied on articles of general consumption. Besides, there will be considerable administrative difficulties in collecting the tax on cloth.

The tax on Urban Property will affect a well-to-do class in society, but is open to other objections. In the first place it is unfair to the Municipality to take away the margin of increase in their tax. It is one thing to tax the rich landlord in Malabar Hill to give better housing facilities to the poor worker in Parel, or to clear the slums and disease spots in the City. It is another thing to tax the same party in order to prevent the poor worker from drinking. In both cases it is a social advantage; but in the former it is known and visible, in the latter it is invisible. It is easy for the Municipality to persuade the rich landlord to pay in order that the surroundings in which he lives are more healthy; it requires a high degree of social conscience to convince him that he should pay in order that some one may not drink. It is difficult to rouse the social conscience by taxing somebody. The second objection is whether the tax will not be shifted. To prevent shifting legislation is going to be passed, so that premises whose rent is Rs. 80 or less may not be asked to pay more. This will affect more than 90 per cent. of the houses in Bombay City. The demand for the poorer tenements is great, and if there is competition among the tenants for accommodation, some shifting of the tax by way of increased rent or other indirect charges is bound to take place in spite of the legislation. In the case of other premises, perhaps the supply is larger than the demand, and the landlord will not be able to shift the tax in most cases; perhaps the burden will be shared by the landlord and the tenant in the long run in these cases.

The third objection is that the rent which the landlord receives is already liable to two taxes. The rent is the income of the landlord. He pays Income Tax on the same to the Central Government; he pays House Tax on the same to the Municipality; he is now to pay a further tax on the same to the Provincial Government. The question is whether the total burden is likely to be so heavy as to affect building construction in the City. The other question is whether it is proper to single out one class of rich persons to pay for the Prohibition policy and leave out the others.

The landlord may well feel grieved that other rich persons in society who make their gains from other forms of investment, business, industry or profession will escape the burden.

Speaking on the leavy of a surcharge on Income Tax, he said, "The need for more revenue in the Provinces is common to all of them. All of them will accept the principle that the additional burden should be on those best able to pay. Let them join hands and ask the Central Government to levy a surcharge on Income Tax the proceeds of which should go to the Provinces, the surcharge collected from the assessees of each Province being credited to it. The burden in this case will be on those classes of people who can pay.

I am aware that there is a constitutional difficulty in getting this done, but if all Provinces join hands in such a demand, it is not impossible that the necessary change may be made by Parliament to avoid a constitutional crisis. So long as this is not possible, it would be right to impose a tax on Professions on the lines adopted in some other Provinces, by which Income Tax Assessees are required to pay a flat rate to the Provincial Government.

In any case in view of the fact that important changes in our taxation system have been proposed, and are likely to take place in the future, there is an urgent

(Continued in Col. 5).

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Feb. 18.

P and O s.s. Rajputana of 9455 reg tons Capt W A Cotching arrived from Yokohama via Kobe Shanghai Hongkong Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Dalgoma of 3571 reg tons Capt H T Hudson arrived from Middlesbrough via Antwerp London Malta Port Said Suez and Aden with general cargo

B I S N s.s. Tairea of 3756 reg tons Capt F Robinson arrived from Durban via African Coast Ports and Porebunder with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Varsova of 1955 reg tons Capt W J Clarke arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Port Okha Porebunder with passengers and local cargo.

Indo Burmah Petroleum s.s. Shwedagon of 1999 reg tons Capt T A Goodbody sailed for Rangoon with local cargo

Lionel Edward's s.s. Solsten of 3196 reg tons Capt F Rofen sailed for Calcutta with same bottom cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. El Madina of 1628 reg tons Capt R R Memery sailed for Jeddah with passengers

P and O s.s. Rajputana of 9455 reg tons Capt W A Catching sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

T Morrison s.s. Islam of 3617 reg tons Capt A Keir sailed for Jeddah via Aden and Red Sea Ports with passengers and local cargo

J Finlay s.s. City of Benares of 6712 reg tons Capt A Lee sailed for Bedi Bunder Karachi Marseilles Liverpool and Glasgow with passengers local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Mahanada of 4482 reg tons Capt F L Attwood sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

Anchor Line s.s. Elysia of 4211 reg tons Capt J Dunlop sailed for Veraval Port Okha Bedi Bunder Navlakhi and Karachi with local and same bottom cargo

N Y Kaisha's Toyama Maru of 4386 reg tons Capt G Umezawa sailed for Karachi via Cutch Kundla with passengers local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Gurna of 3228 reg tons Capt A Russell sailed for Rangoon with local cargo

P and O s.s. Alipore of 3241 reg tons Capt E Lee sailed for Kobe via Singapore and China Japan Ports with local and same bottom cargo

Turner Morrison s.s. Nurjehan of 3379 reg tons Capt J F Smith sailed for Tellicherry in water ballast

Turner Morrison s.s. Pasha of 3196 reg tons Capt T Tottle sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 19-2-39.

S S Hoegh Merchant (Vol Bros) for Basra Baghdad via Karachi

S S Hoegh Carrier (Vol Bros) for Basra Baghdad Bahrein via Karachi

S S Conte Rosso (L T N) for Colombo Singapore Hongkong Shanghai

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Feb. 18.

2 Celicia 6577 Liverpool 25-2 Anchor Line
3 City of Benares 6712 Karachi 18-2 K Nixon
6 Dalgoma 3571 Karachi 21-2 M M
11 Alipore 3241 Japan 19-2 M M
12 Elysia 4211 Liverpool 18-2 Anchor Line
15 Kronoborg 3981 Port Said 20-2 Ralli Bros.
16 British Monarch 3532 Kobe 20-2 N Y

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bandra 1893 N F N F M M
10/11 Toyama Maru 4386 Karachi 18-2 N Y K

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Pasha 3196 Tuticorin 19-2 T Morrison
C/R El Madina 1628 Jeddah 18-2 Scindia S N
F Islami 3617 Jaddah 19-2 T Morrison
L Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Corfu 2-3-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 9-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 16-3-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 23-2-39 P and O
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O
Viceroy of India 30-3-39 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Skene 18-2-39 J Finlay
FROM HAMBURG
Gaasterkerk 19-2-39 L Edwards
Falkenfels 27-2-39 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Agra 7-3-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Polk 9-3-39 F F Campbell
City of Evansville 22-2-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Hayes 23-2-39 F F Campbell
Ward 8-3-39 L Edwards
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino
Nissan Maru 9-3-39 O S Kaisha
Zinzan Maru 17-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 22-2-39 N Y Kaisna
Kanto Maru 20-3-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino
Kamagawa Maru 21-3-39 M B Kaisha
FROM BASRA
Bankura 23-2-39 M M
Varsova 18-2-39 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Strathaird 25-2-39 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Garmula 23-2-39 M M
Kenya 4-3-39 M M
Takliwa 18-3-39 M M
FROM JEDDAH
El Hind 19-2-39 Scindia S N
FROM CALCUTTA
Orna 26-2-39 M M
Goalpara 21-2-39 M M
Garbeta 19-2-39 M M
FROM RANGOON
Quiola 20-2-39 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 23-2-39 M M
Toyama Maru 23-2-39 N Y K
Lindenfels 18-2-39 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Cathay 4-3-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 11-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 18-3-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 25-2-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Elysia 28-2-39 Anchor Line
City of Benares 6-3-39 K Nixon
FOR HAMBURG
Lindenfels N F L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Hayes 25-2-39 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 11-3-39 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino
Nissan Maru 21-3-39 O S Kaisha
Corfu 2-3-39 P and O S N
Somali 27-2-39 P and O S N
Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino
Bri Monarch 18-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O S N
Toyama Maru 1-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 26-2-39 O S Kaisha
Lahore 11-3-39 P & O S N
FOR SYDNEY
Mooltan 23-2-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Bandra 22-2-39 M M
Varsova 23-2-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Tairea 1-3-39 M M
Kenya 15-3-39 M M
FOR JEDDAH
El Medina N F Scindia S N
FOR MAURITIUS
Alavi 7-3-39 T Morrison
FOR CALCUTTA
Orna 3-3-39 M M
FOR KARACHI
Vita 25-2-39 M M
Dalgoma 21-2-39 M M
Cilicia 25-2-39 Anchor Line

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Ryuun Maru 15-2-39
S S British Monarch 16-2-39
S S Shwedagon 16-2-39
S S Noorjhan (boats) 16-2-39
S S Bhadravati 16-2-39
S S Irrawadi 16-2-39
S S El Madina 16-2-39
S S Vita 17-2-39
S S Canton (boats) 17-2-39
S S Bandra (boats) 17-2-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, Feb. 18.

S S Rajputana for London: 9 bales sheep skin tanned M R Shaffi; 102 cases canvas shoes Lee and Muirhead.

For New York: 52 bags pistachionuts Habib Alli.

For Beyrouth: 21 bales cotton grey yarn A El Ejel

S S Alipore for Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo; 100 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons; 100 bales raw cotton A Khimji; 300 bales raw cotton S R Tulsan; 100 bales raw cotton Konishi.

For Osaka: 100 bales raw cotton N Nagshi.

For Yokohama: 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

For Shanghai: 200 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 100 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 400 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 100 bales raw cotton Vasanjee Morarjee; 100 bales raw cotton A Khimji; 100 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons; 100 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 150 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros

S S British Monarch for Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton H Nensey; 100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 42 bales cotton twist waste V P Maskai; 77 bales wool raw The Eastern Wool Trading; 10 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India); 150 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 20 bales wool raw H E Dossa

For Manchester: 125 bales raw cotton B Cursondas

S S Cilicia for Glasgow: 9265 bags gr nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 1400 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam; 2565 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 3254 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy

For Liverpool: 675 bags gr nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 50 bales raw wool D Abraham and Sons; 1400 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam

For Manchester: 125 bales raw cotton H Nensey; 312 bales raw cotton N Rajaram

For Marseilles: 72 bales cotton waste M Chandulal

S S Kronoborg for Port Said for orders 6691 bags linseed Ralli Bros

IMPORTS

M S Nagara Agent Lionel Edwards from Gothenburg: 3671 bdls boxboards, 2333 pkgs paper; 161 cases petroleum stoves blow lamps etc; 200 bags sulphate of Alumina; 133 coils welding rods; 438 pcs aspenwood; 755 bdls ceiling boards; 383 cases steel hinges; 642 cases nails; 47 cases hurricane lanterns.

From Oslo: 6610 bdls boxboards; 577 pkgs paper; 757 cases nails; 76 bales boards; 194 dms carbide.

From Antwerp: 178 pcs black gas tubes; 64 bdls black gas tubes; 120 cases cut tacks; 654 cases wire nails; 78 bdls casement window section bars; 593 bdls steel tubes; 264 pcs steel tubes; 385 bag broken tiles; 634 bdls tubes; 195 pcs tubes; 178 bdls m s circles; 85 cases tiles; 134 c/bags bolts and nuts; 170 pcs m s plate; 105 cases square tacks; 337 bdls m s hoops; 100 bags bone glue; 519 bags bolts; 342 bdls gas tubes; 360 bags maize starch; 958 bdls hoops; 52 cases earth colours; 3385 bdls m s hot rolled hoops; 53 pcs galvd gas tubes.

From Hamburg: 213 cases padlocks; 115 cases slate pencils; 65 cases German silver circles; 416 bales paper; 100 cases y m sheets; 50 bags dry colours; 83 cases rivets; 182 cases iron chains; 1037 bdls m s baling hoops; 130 cases wood pulp; 125 bdls round brass rods; 54 bars round brass rods; 95 bales wood pulp boards

From Rotterdam: 120 cases cnd goods 83 bdls galvd tubes; 20 bags bolts and nuts; 303 bags dextrine; 300 bags farina starch; 55 cases wines; 50 bales extracted caraway seed; 48 cases tinware

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York Feb. 17.

	Season To Date	This Week	Corresponding Season 1938/9	Corresponding Week 1938
Total in sight (excluding linters)	7,856	86	11,686	237
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	4,214	112	3,928	133
Exports from U. S. Port	2,496	66	4,293	127
Of which to Japan	583	9	309	42
Of which to China	51	3	47	10
Of which to Great Britain	352	21	1,302	19
Of which to Germany	342	6	691	16
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports			2,669	3,194
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns			3,171	2,563
World's visible supply			9,303	9,412
Of which to American cotton			6,975	7,601
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	6,516	223	6,963	231
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,339	34	6,792	131

U. S. Government certificated stocks are 36,000 bales.

N.B.—All in bales 000's omitted.

ABSENCE OF CONFIDENCE IN WORLD POLITICAL CONDITIONS

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Mr. Edward Fisher the Chairman of the Barclay's Bank made the following observation at the 44th ordinary general meeting:—

"When I addressed the Shareholders twelve months ago, I was speaking at the close of a year that had seen industrial production and the employment of insured workers in this country attain fresh high records. Already, however, indications were apparent that the confidence which had carried the United Kingdom through five years of recovery was on the wane, and a decline in activity in the United States, coupled with a fall in the prices of certain important commodities, had awakened fears of a downward movement in the trade cycle in minds that were acutely conscious of the severe depression of 1929 to 1932. Some industries had experienced a falling off in business, resulting in a decrease in employment, in addition to which there was a general feeling of uneasiness in the intentional field, which even at that time had to be taken into account in assessing the prospects for the future.

POLITICAL SITUATION

The year 1938 will be inevitably linked in our minds with the crisis which brought us to the brink of war little more than three months ago. The immeasurable relief that swept over the World after the Munich Agreement has unfortunately not been followed by that confidence in World political conditions which is so essential to prosperity. Various factors in the economic situation appear to be encouraging, but in an atmosphere of unsettlement and restlessness there is a natural disinclination to do business or to enter into forward commitments until the outlook becomes clearer and calmer.

It is a sad reflection that in almost every part of the World human energies and natural resources are being diverted to increasing armaments, with the result that progress in raising the standard of living must be retarded, if indeed, the standard itself is not actually reduced. In present conditions, the United Kingdom has no alternative but to take every step to perfect its defences to ensure the protection of the country and of the Empire. Our ability to undertake this burden is unquestioned. Nevertheless, we have to realise that this growth in unproductive expenditure creates increasing problems for those controlling our national finances, and calls for a close scrutiny of every item of the cost of Government, so that no unnecessary calls should be made upon the public purse. Fresh money will have to be found, and no one will envy the Chancellor of the Exchequer his task. The position calls for a delicate adjustment to be made between State borrowing and taxation, for with taxation at its present high level, it is important to do nothing which either diminishes the returns from taxation, or destroys the ability or the incentive to save. It is by the savings of the people that the capital assets of the country are created, and if the demands made by the State bear too heavily on the shoulders of the citizen, there is a risk that the priceless habit of saving may be impaired.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

It is in these conditions that one must view the economic events of the past twelve months and the prospects for the future. It would be unreasonable to expect that this country could escape the decline in trade that has affected other nations, and it is, therefore, not surprising that, in spite of the growth of production for armaments, there has been a decrease in industrial output and a rise in unemployment. The tendency towards a lower level of activity has not, however, assumed serious proportions. Business in the home market, the importance of which has been enhanced by the tariffs imposed in 1932, appears to have been relatively well maintained in a period that has seen declining activity in many parts of the World and great tension in international affairs, and, in saying this, it is encouraging to note that the spending power of the population, as measured by the value of retail sales, has shown remarkable stability.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

The importance of our export take has been emphasised again and again. The subject loses nothing of its importance by repetition. Our dependence upon export business, as an outlet for a substantial part of our production and for securing to us foodstuffs and raw materials which we need, is self-evident. The steps which the Government are taking, therefore, to obtain fairer competitive conditions for British products in markets abroad are of great moment. The arteries through which the stream of international trade ought to flow have become numbed and atrophied, and any measures that can revive and stimulate the flow of goods between one country and another are welcome. It is for this reason that the proposal to extend the Export Credits Guarantee Scheme is encouraging. The Bill now before Parliament is designed to increase the amount and the scope of the guarantees which, judged on strictly commercial grounds, can be given through the Export Credits Guarantee Department of the Board of Trade in connection with exports from this country. In addition, it includes an innovation, the effect of which will be to empower the Board of Trade to give guarantees in respect of transactions not coming within the strict category of a commercial risk, but which, nevertheless, can be regarded as in the national interest. Such a departure has been forced upon us, owing to the methods adopted by certain other countries, and the new powers will be needed until it proves possible for trade to be conducted on more normal lines. The success of measures to facilitate exports, however, must in the long run depend upon industry itself and upon its determination to make the most of its opportunities. A study of the special requirements of overseas markets by investigation on the spot, either by manufacturers individually or through the combined efforts of trade groups, so as to ensure that the goods offered are those most suited to the needs of our customers abroad, would do much to raise British competitive power and should assist us to combat the new forms of competition with which we are faced.

TRADE AGREEMENTS.

The signing of the Anglo-American Trade Agreement is no ordinary achievement, for, apart from the benefits which must surely accrue as an immediate and direct result of the Agreement, it will have a far-reaching influence, wide in its scope, and possessing infinite possibilities. This Agreement, made between the two largest trading nations in the World, comes into being, fortunately, when the economic conditions in the United States are showing signs of improvement. It was made possible with the help of the Dominions and India who, in order to facilitate the negotiations, were willing to forgo certain of the advantages to which they were entitled under the Ottawa Agreements. It is a great contribution towards freer World trade. Reducing many duties, it raises none, and it demonstrates what can be accomplished when two countries make up their minds to negotiate and solve difficult problems to their mutual benefit.

INCREASED TURNOVER IN GILTS

Fears Of Heavy Tax Imposition

London, Feb. 17.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:—

"Sentiment here much improved with increasing turnover in Gilts influenced by increased borrowing powers. Industrials buoyant on relaxation of fears of heavy tax imposition in the next Budget and indication of some further general inflationary movement in this country. Rayons better tentative price agreement. With further improvement we feel increasing interest justified."

Consett Iron	8
John Brown	30/9
Broken Hill North	35
Broken Hill South	20/6
Associated Manganese of South Africa	4/9
Kamra Tin	1/2
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	2/4½
Tunnel Cement	37/6
O. K. Bazar	23/3
Bristal Aircraft	22/9
Westland Aircraft	10/3
Malesowen Steel	9/1½

Limited Turnover In Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

Jutes ruled slightly easier to-day and only limited business put through. Coals not so much interested. Tea dull. Miscellaneous Indian iron and steel and other speculative issues kept quiet but steady. Government securities steady at their decline. The following quotations day upto 1-30 p.m.

Government securities:—Three per cent loan 1941 101/15/6, three and half per cent Government paper 95/14, three and half per cent loan 1947/50 104/7.

Banks:—Imperial 1512, Reserve 112/8.

Railway:—Darjeeling Himalayan ord 69

Cotton:—New Victoria ord As. 15.

Coals:—Bengal 322, Bokaro and Ramgur 14/4, Deoli 7/6,

Jutes:—Bally 208, Barnagore 162/8, Birla 17/4, Champdany 166, Clive 28/2, small odd lot, Empire 28/5, Howrah 57/11, Kamarhatty 525, Kinnison 583, Orient 188, Presidency 4,

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn 5/14, c div Consolidated tin 6/4, Indian copper 2, Dalmia cement ord 10, Ditto defd 3/3, Ditto pref 95/8 ex div. Bengal chemical pref 16/8 small lot, Bengal telephone pref 13/7, Mirzapur elec 3/15, Britannia building and iron 8/6, Hukumchand steel defd 2, Indian iron and steel 29, Steel corn ord 11/4, Assam match 7/8, Balmer Lawrie 240, B. I. corpn ord 3, Ditto pref 154, Calcutta ice 4/10, Calcutta safe deposit 10, small odn lots, Indian cables 8/10, Indian National Airways prefd ordy 10/6, Steuart and Co. As. 6, Walford Transport 1/6, Fraser and Co. 8/6, India General Navigation ord 97, Bharat sugar 7, Tezpore tea 6/4, five and quarter per cent 1933/50, Rohtas Industries debentures 102/2.—A. P.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb 18

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent paper	96/2
4 per cent 1960/70	110/8
5 per cent 1945/55	114/9
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	115
Bank of Hindusthan	29
Bank of India	144
Central Bank	32/14
Imperial Bank F P	1520
Imperial Bank P P	366/4
Indian Overseas Bank	48
Reserve Bank	112/8
Union Bank	5/14
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	402/8
Ambica	230
Arun	225
Arvind	1290
Asok	205
Bharatkhand	2280
Bombay Dyeing	867/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	195/8
Calico	631/4
Central India	224/6
Century	231/4
Colaba	129/6
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	455
Gokak	136/14
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	221/4
Khatau Makanji	105
Kohinoor	257/8
Laxmi Cotton	502/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	100
Morarji	125
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	221/4
Raipur	715
Rajnagar	192/8
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	70
Sholapur	3225
Simplex	75
Swadeshi	213/12
Vishnu	1187/8
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1405
Tata Hydro Ord	148/12
Tata Power Ord	1290
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	132/8
Ajmer Electrics	12/8
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	145
Bombay Tram	121/14
Surat Electrics	156/4
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	313/12
Associated Cements	114
Belapur	170
Bombay Burma New	145
Bombay Burma Old	440
Bombay Steam	212/8
Bombay Telephone	79/4
Br B Petrol	3/9
Burma Corporation	6
Dalmia Cement	9/8
Indian Bleaching	121/14
Industrial Investment Tr	42
Indian Radio Ord	380
Indian Radio Defd	390
Indian Copper	2/1
Indian Iron	29
Mysore Sugar	28/4
Port Canning	68
Premier Construction	61/8
Rohtas Industries	25/8
Scindia Steam	18/2
Shivrajpur	41/12
Tata Oil	40/4
Tata Steel Ordy	247
Tata Steel Defd	1082/8
JUTES	
Birla Jute	17
Howrah	58/3
Hukumchand	7/4
Kamarhatty	533
Kanknarrah	404
Lawrence	380
Reliance	64/8

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, the 17th February 1939, amounted to £1,712,000.

ABSENCE OF SUPPORT IN WHEAT

(From Our Correspondent.)

Delhi, Feb. 17.

The wheat markets during the earlier days of the week under review ruled steady but thereafter they gradually began to give way, closing being at slightly lower rates. The distants positions were the heavier sufferers than the nears. The healthier demonstration of the Indian markets displayed in the preceding week was however rejected in the initial stage, but was subsequently succeeded by the despondency in the absence of any buying support which was at the lowest ebb. Speculators have adopted cautious attitude in view of unprofitable outcome of the recent commitments. With so little in the way of fresh developments to stimulate any active interest much space and time have been given up to the discussion of the future course. However one cannot ignore the condition of the wheat plant which is reported to have been affected with past in the Punjab side. The coming crop is privately estimated at about 9 million tons.

NORTHERN MARKETS

The North Indian markets have recorded a net loss of -/1/3 per maund on the last week-end prices. This fall was mainly confined to new crop quotations. The ready wheat was available at almost unchanged rates. Raining over the wheat areas in the Punjao and west U. P., and the forecast of further rains were principally responsible for the decline, which was heavier towards the close. Business conditions could hardly permit operations even on a small scale. Enquiries for ready wheat for exporters have been entirely negligible. Price deviations were wide but unimportant and colourless. The highest level for Jeth delivery was touched at Rs. 3-0-9 and the lowest at Rs. 2-13-6 in Hapur market where Amritsar and Okara were free sellers. The actual wheat was held nearly steady. The stocks in the assembling stations are standing almost at unchanged figures. Only one khattis containing about 700 maunds was opened at Hapur and the accumulations are placed at 492 Khattis as against 357 Khattis last year and 243 Khattis two years ago. Chandausi exported 3,000 maunds this week and the hoidings have come down to 23,000 maunds. Amritsar reports a stock of 55,000 bags and Lyallpur of 170,000 bags. The arrivals are increasing now-a-days as the farmers have now begun to evacuate their granaries in order to make room for new wheat. In the Punjab the daily average of arrivals has been 300 bags while in the U. P., it is 350 maunds. In Lyallpur, the local millers are needing about 1,800 bags a day and the stocks with them have decreased. The improvement in the demand or flour is noticeable. In the Central provinces there is good demand for wheat. Indore have total stocks of about 50,000 bags. Even though Bombay is making good demand on cash terms, the stock-holders seem unwilling to liquidate their possessions in the hope of early advancement.

FOREIGN ADVICES

Excepting Winnipeg where a steady note was evident, the International wheat markets sustained the prices during the week under review. Wheat supplies are moving rather better. There has been no confidence on the buying side with the knowledge that the markets are not functioning normally due to various Government activities. Farmers appeared unwilling to offer freely at the present rates.

The United States reports winter killing in some wheat tracts and despite some useful moisture may find her prospects further impaired. Confirmed reports about the damage caused by frost were poured in from European countries but on aggregate it is not significant. The present stocks held with Germany are much higher than that of last year while Rumania still has a sizeable surplus available for export. Acreage reduction in Australia is visualized. Other countries reveal no material change.

OPIUM TRAFFIC IN WESTERN INDIA STATES

(Continued from page 6.)

making attempts to cheque the dope-traffic in the world for the last fifteen years. Annual conferences are held and pious resolutions passed and appeals addressed to various nations and their Governments to minimise the evils of opium. These efforts may have brought about some tangible results on the European Continent, but the altruistic professions and indignant protests of the League have absolutely no application to India and Indian States. The States and Principalities merrily allow their Ijardars to carry on licensed opium traffic on one hand and on the other they connive at manufacture and sale of adulterated and synthetic opium in huge quantities, to the moral, economic and physical detriment of the poor populace.

Opium traffic has become a first class scandal in Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and other Western India States. It is time that the States authorities and the Political Agency should open their eyes and collaborate to put a stop to the dreadful malpractices.

SATYAGRAHA BEFORE NIZAM'S PALACE?

HUBLI, Feb. 18.

Three batches of Satyagrahis from Bombay, Gurukul, Brindaban and Muttra arrived at Sholapur this morning, according to a telegram from Sholapur. The party will leave for Hyderabad and Gulbarga to offer Satyagraha. This is the 405th batch of Satyagrahis whose total number has now come to 2,050.

The message adds that preparations are being made for a Satyagraha in front of H. E. H. the Nizam's Palace.—A. P.

Sind Muslim League's Aspirations

KARACHI, Feb. 16

The Working Committee of the Sind Provincial Muslim League has adopted the following resolution in regard to the present-day political situation in Sind:—

"Having considered the present situation vis-a-vis the development in the Sind Assembly, the Working Committee resolves that the Muslim League Assembly Party does not and shall not covet, aspire for or accept any office under the present circumstances, till such time as the League Party inside the Legislature is in an adequately effective position to implement its policy and programme with the assistance of other parties agreeable to coalesce with it.

"Meanwhile, the Muslim League Assembly Party shall strive for the enforcement of legislation for the settlement and liquidation of old debts for the alienation of lands, for regulating money-lending business, scheme for financing agricultural pursuits, marketing law for the agricultural products, tenancy bill, for eradicating by all methods the evil of corruption from all grades of administration, enforcement of the Re-organisation Committee proposals and overhauling of the existing system of education so as to make it conform to the modern conditions".

The Muslim League Party in the Assembly will, in future, it is understood, co-operate in any move to be made by any party to achieve the above objectives, and ordinarily the League Party will retain its present position of opposition.—United Press.

A COMMON LANGUAGE FOR INDIA

Mr. Sampurnanand's Hope

LUCKNOW, Monday.

The hope that within five or six years a band of active and sincere workers, who would really evolve a great language for their motherland, would rise in the land and put an end to all language controversies, was expressed by Mr. Sampurnanand Minister of Education speaking on the occasion of the inauguration ceremony of the branch of Urdu Academy at Lucknow.

The inauguration ceremony of the Anjuman-i-Tariq-i-Urdu (Urdu Academy) was performed by Mr Sampurnanand, Minister for Education in the United Provinces Government, at the local office of the academy at Lal Bagh on Monday evening under the presidentship of Pandit Pyare Lal Sharma, former Minister for Education.

Prominent among those present were Dr. Abdul Haq, the founder of the Urdu Academy of Hyderabad, Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, Pandit Kishan Prasad Kaul, Mr. Ali Raza, Maulvi Mahomed Naseem, Mr. Wasim, Mr. Mahomed Shamim, Mr. Sibtay Hasan, Mr. Amin Salonvi, Mr. A. H. Majaz, Mr. Rawish Siddiqi, Dr. (Miss) Noor Jehan Yusuf, Mr. Lakshmi Narain, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Communication, Dr. Athar Rasheed, Deputy Director of Information, Mr. Haseeb Malik, and Mr. Maqbool.

Dr. Abdul Haq next dwelt on the importance of Urdu language, and explained the work the academy was doing for the evolution of a common language for India. He declared that Urdu was the common heritage of Hindus and Muslims alike and was neither a creation of kings nor of clergy.

He described the various stages in the evolution of the language and refuted the argument often advanced that Urdu was the language of the aristocracy.

"LINGUA FRANCA" OF INDIA

Amidst enthusiastic applauses Mr. Sampurnanand got up to speak. He declared that on the question of the national language of the country he had some definite ideas of his own, and to a great extent agreed with Dr. Abdul Haq. The language spoken in the area lying between Delhi and Patna on one side and the Himalayas and the Vindhyas on the other was understood more or less in every corner of the country, and should be adopted as the lingua franca of India.

This language was evolved by Hindus and Muslims alike: some of the greatest Hindu 'rishis' and Muslim 'derveshes' had conveyed their messages in this language, some of the greatest Hindi as well as Urdu poets had given inspiring thoughts in this very language; and it was the duty of Hindus as well as of Muslims to work for the spread and growth of this language.

LANGUAGE CONTROVERSY

Referring to the Hindi-Urdu controversy, he said that there were certain people who used more of Sanskrit words in their language, while there were some who used more words of Persian and Arabic language. He failed to understand why this difference should create any misunderstanding and rouse so much distrust. Those who spoke Sanskritised Hindustani should try to learn words of Arabianised Hindustani, while the latter should accommodate the Sanskritised words. Thus this controversy would soon come to an end.

He opposed the move to purge Sanskrit or Arabic words from Hindustani: they were essential for its richness. But he appealed for patience, and was confident that within five or six years a band of active and sincere workers, who really meant to evolve a great language for their motherland, would be able to put an end to all these controversies.

In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the academy would live upto its ideals, and work for the evolution of a common language for the whole of India.

Pandit Pyare Lal Sharma in winding up the proceedings deplored certain tendencies prevalent in the country, and said that the destructive forces were at work while creative and constructive forces were lying inactive. But the task of evolving out such a language was a great patriotic service, and those who worked for this deserved to get fullest co-operation from all their countrymen.

An adult night school was later on opened in the same premises. —"National Herald."

Short Covering In March Delivery On N. Y. Cotton Market

TRADE AWAITS HEARING ON SMITH BILL

No Hopes Of Loan Cotton Release In Near Future

Bombay Feb. 18.

Lightness of Bombay selling owing to Maha Shivratri Holiday and some hedging were futures of a quiet market in New York on Friday where trade awaited hearings on the Smith Bill.

The market opened steady in partial response to Liverpool steadiness but met with more near month liquidation. However principal longs were reported to be unwilling to sell March at a narrow premium. The market held steady on continued spot house and trade buying. The market is fearing a squeeze in March delivery as there are no prospects of early release of loan cotton.

At the opening March was quoted 2 points up at 8-42 and declined to 8-41 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on prices advanced to 8.44 which was the highest level. The market closed at a rise of 5 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.94c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices closed 6 points at 8.54c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with May 4.74. There was further local support to nears on rumour that Anglo-American house prepared to take up cotton in March against its long commitment. Later on there was trade calling and local support of near positions and hedging of new crop. The market closed at a rise of 7 points to unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 5-15d. per lb

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was steady. Giza futures closed 6 points up and uppers futures gained 3 to 6 points.

The Alexandria market was quietly steady. Sakels futures closed unchanged to 7 points up and Ashmouni futures advanced 3 to 6 points.

COTTON CONFERENCES

President Roosevelt's suggestions for a cotton conference for the purpose of defining the proper share of each producing nation in the international market is considered mostly as a trial balloon, with the ultimate outcome problematic. Brazil and Egypt are reported to be amenable to the proposal, but India and China are indifferent. Mr. H. A. Wallace, the Secretary of Agriculture, has pointed out that the suggestion is not to be considered as a threat to dump surplus supplies of the staple abroad, but it is, nevertheless regarded as a warning that a point has been reached where the United States must take a decisive step to meet world prices. A further limitation of the foreign market for American cotton is seen in the announcement to-day that Brazil is withdrawing restrictions on the export of cotton to Germany for "compensation" marks.

SENATE COMMITTEE

The continued failure of the Senate Cotton Committee to reach even a tentative agreement on cotton legislation is believed to indicate that there will be protracted hearings before an acceptable programme is formulated. Some observers feel that the delay means the continuation of the current programme next season, while others believe that ultimate plans point to the distribution of the 1,600,000 bales of old loan stocks to relief agencies and to the use of the other loan stocks for the payment of farm benefits (because of the opposition to processing taxes for this purpose), and to the impounding of additional quantities for military purposes.

Last year's uncertainties as regards acreage allotments have been removed by the issuance of quotas totalling 27,500,000 acres this season, against slightly more than 26,100,000 acres planted a year ago. Growers, however, are in a mood to reduce acreage further as a result of the poor returns from the last crop.—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (11-24 a.m.)	8.44+04
New York March lowest (10 a.m.)	8.41+01
Liverpool May highest	4.77+07
Liverpool May lowest	4.73+05

Messrs. Dhunjial Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Advance owing to the covering of 'bear' sales owing to fear of a squeeze in March delivery. Spinners are fixing the price of cotton bought on 'call'.

Growing belief that no release of loan cotton this season caused heavy short covering of near months. General confidence improving bullish.

New York: Trade continues to buy nears absorbing liquidation. Longs transferring distants offsetting foreign selling.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

'No new features. Moderate business in dry goods. Trading narrow awaiting developments Washington.'

'Hedging covering fixing on buyers call. No pressure to sell firm undertone.'

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 18.

March	8.45
May	8.08
July	7.81
October	7.39
December	7.36
January	7.37
Middling Spot	8.92
	nominal

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb. 18.

March	8.58
May	8.19
July	7.93
Middling Spot	8.54

11-00 A.M. RANGES
NOON CALL
New York, Feb. 18.

March closed
May closed
July closed

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Feb. 18.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

February	4.82
March	4.82
April	4.79
May	4.76
June	4.67
July	4.59
August	4.55
September	4.43
October	4.43
November	4.42
December	4.42
January	4.42
February	4.42
Middling Spot	5.17

10-12 A.M. QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

March	4.82
May	4.75

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Feb 17

GIZA NO 1—	
Spot	6.91-1
March	6.52+6
May	6.66+6
GIZA NO. 2—	
March	6.70+2
May	6.81+3
July	6.86+3
October	6.90+4
November	6.90+4
January	6.90+4
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.90+2
March	5.75+3
May	5.83+5
July	5.87+5
October	5.77+5
November	5.77+5
January	5.80+6

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Feb 17

SAKELS—	
March	12.24+7
May	12.31—0
ASHMOUNI—	
February	9.79+4
April	9.91+3
June	9.99+4
October	9.82+6
GIZA—	
March	11.86+2
May	12.04+1
July	12.17+1
November	12.25+2
January	12.33+2

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Wheat	9,265 cwts.
Linseed	7,258 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	500 cwts.
Gingellyseed	535 cwts.
Groundnuts	15,581 cwts.
Castorseed	508 cwts.
Rice	36,197 cwts.
Myrabollams	4,510 cwts.
Cottonseed	7,115 cwts.
Gram	1,513 cwts.
Joowar	178 cwts.
Maize	26 cwts.
Barley	93 cwts.
Bajree	1,191 cwts.
Indian Sugar	4,746 cwts.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 18.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.78
Paris	177.01
Berlin	11.68-1/4
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.71
Amsterdam	8.74
Brussels	27.82-1/4
Milan	89.07
Berne	20.64-3/4

LONDON SEEDS

London, Feb. 18.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. 10.17.6 Feb. sellers.
Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. 12.16.3 Feb. nominal.
Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. 13.3.9 Feb. sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. C.I.F. 11.15.0 Feb.-Mar. sellers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. 10.10.0 Feb.-Mar. sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Feb. 18.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe 21/3 Feb.-Mar. sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo unquoted.
Wheat South Australian 23/6 Feb. sellers.

LINSEED OIL

London, Feb. 18.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 24 Mar. sellers.
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 24 May-Aug. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Feb. 18.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribber per lb. 8-3/16 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Feb. 18.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality unchanged.

LONDON SPELTER

London, Feb. 18.

Spelter Hard (Indian Brand) Feb. closed.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, February 18.

Following a rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 149-4 for Broach A|M delivery and improved to Rs. 149-12 on scattered buying and some covering. Later on there was some long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 149-8. The market was steady at this level. Liverpool Market opened at a decline of one point against expected rise of one point. The local market was quiet with Broach A|M. quoted at Rs. 149-6 and finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. as.
F.G.M.G. Broach:—	
April-May	149-4
July-August	150-4
Oomra Fine M.G.:—	
March	128-2
May	128-8
Bengal F.G.M.G.:—	
March	115-2
May	115-8

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb. 18.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG.	Good
M G.—					
Bengal U.P.	...	123	120	117	114
Punjab	...	123	120	117	114
Rajputana	...	125	122	119	116
Oomra No. 3	147	144	141	138	...
C P. No. 1	162	159	156	153	...
C P. No 2	153	150	147	144	...
F. P. Bales		1938-39		1937-38	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb 18

Bengal Superfine	122/23
Bengal Fine	119/20
Bengal F G	116/17
C P 1	154/58
C P 2	148/49
Arvi	149/50
Amraoti	138/39
Ellichpur	143/44
Berar	139/40
Malkapur	134/38
Khandesh	123/23
Jalna Sailu	132/34
Burwah Sanavad	136/37
Khandwa	136/37
Mathia F G	108/13
Broach	151/54
Punjab 4 F	167/72
Punjab 289 F	197/201
Sindh N T	184/91
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	192/93

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Feb. 18.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	16-2-39	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		31,424	25,969
Central India	1,530	172,922	19,311
Barsi and Nagar	915	48,566	80,304
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,138	26,252
Berar	809	105,146	164,887
Central Provinces	55	26,085	33,550
Total Oomras	3,309	388,281	350,246
Dholera	792	163,081	24,910
N.-W. Provinces		2,132	2,085
Rajputana	156	39,775	4,818
Sind-Punjab	1,841	243,866	353,970
Broach	4,696	49,798	1,882
Coompta and Dharwar		14,000	9,611
Westerns-Northerns		18,973	4,023
Cocoanada	78	84	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,540	908
American		2,196	100,682
Egyptian, African and Sudan	903	159,387	193,264
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		7	1,170
Total	11,775	1,024,120	1,047,586
Arrived by road to 9th Feb. 39		205,702	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 9th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.

	16-2-39	This year.	Last year.
Europe	845	123,252	119,547
Japan and China	7,035	495,107	233,434
Coast Ports		17,864	33,664
Up-country by Rail		128,315	170,414
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		7,800	27,725
Total	7,880	772,338	581,784

American Cotton Figures

Receipts to date 17-2-39	3339000	6792000
Receipts Yesterday 17-2-39	11000	49000
Exports to date 17-2-39	2496000	4293000
Stock at Ports 17-2-39	2669000	3194000
Stock at Interior Towns 17-2-39	3171000	2568000
Stock at Liverpool 17-2-39	1012000	1192000
Visible Supply 17-2-39	6975000	7604000
Quantity in sight 17-2-39	7856000	11686000
Quantity out of sight 17-2-39	6516000	6963000

New York Sugar

New York, Feb. 17.

May	1.84.
July	1.88.
September	1.90.
November	1.94.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Feb. 18.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Javas	15 10 0
Shipment March	5 8 0
Shipment April-June	5 8 0
Shipment July-Sept.	5 8 6
Kesar	15 12 0
Saraya	15 10 0
Java Spot F.	5.95.

LONDON SUGAR

London, Feb 17.

March ... 9h. 6 9 3/4d.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, February 18.

Yesterday London Gold prices closed unchanged at £7-8-4 1|2. London Paris Exchange rate was 4 points up at 176.98. Dollar Sterling Cross Rate was 4.68 3|4. London Silver prices advanced 1|8d. to 20 3|4d. for spot, while forward quotation declined 1|16d. to 19 14|16d. There was short covering on spot where supplies were small buyers were satisfied. New York Spot Silver was 42 3|4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0|8. London-Bombay parity for spot was Rs. 54-8-0 and forward was Rs. 52-4-9. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-12. A London cable states that silver rise in premium for cash delivery due to small London stocks, renewals of substantial hedge sales and withdrawal from market of large supplies previously on loan. This withdrawal possibly temporary but for near future present premium likely to be maintained and may even widen further. Today's cash price attracted offers of shipment from America but buyers were satisfied. The local market was cautious and did not care much to respond to London advices where it was purely a local question. Quotations were as under:—

	Gold			Silver		
Ready	37	0	9	52	9	0
Fagan dely	37	1	0	52	6	0
Fagan Tejimandi	0	2	0	0	7	0
Chaitra dely.	37	1	6	52	3	0
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	4	0	0	13	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 18.

Spot	20-11/16
Forward	19-7/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 18.

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7.8.3-1/2

Export Of Gold

Gold worth Rs. 17,65,810 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, February 18.

Two consignments of bar gold collectively valued at Rs. 31,484 were booked for Mombassa, while the third consignment worth Rs. 17,34,326 was shipped for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam by the s.s. "Rajputana" on Saturday.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to overseas countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,17,82,12,717.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Feb 18

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£42-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£48-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-4-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 48-12-0

Tone: Steady.

LONDON METALS

London, Feb 17

Copper	£42 7 6
Lead	£14 7 6
Spelter	£13 16 3
Tin	£212 10 0

PRECIOUS METALS

The following are the weekly quotations for the precious metals.

	Per Tola
Platinum 100 per cent Elephant Brand	48 0 0
Platinnum 97 per cent Elephant Brand	47 0 0
Platinum 25 per cent Anchor Brand	14 0 0
Palladium 100 per cent	35 0 0
Iridium 100 per cent	100 0 0
Osmium 100 per cent	65 0 0
Ruthenium 100 per cent	55 0 0
Rhodium 100 per cent	165 0 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb. 17.

March	£10-6-3.
April	£10-8-9.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Feb 18

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	27 7 0
Highest	27 8 6
Lowest	27 5 6
Closing	27 5 6
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	27 7 0
Highest	27 7 0
Lowest	27 3 6
Closing	27 3 6
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	28 7 3
Highest	28 9 0
Lowest	28 4 0
Closing	24 4 6
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	21 11 0
Highest	21 12 6
Lowest	21 10 3
Closing	21 10 6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

March	54 1/2d.
May	55 3/4d.
March New	51 3/4d.
May New	53 3/8d.
July New	55d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Feb. 17.

May	dol 0.67 7/8.
July	dol 0.68 1/8.
September	dol 0.68

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 18

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96/3
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 Loan	98/12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	100/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/12
3 per cent 1963/65	97/9
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	104/10
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	117/10
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/8
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1943/55	114/9
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	109/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	108/8
5 per cent 1954 M Deb.	117/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129
6 per cent K P T 1956	129

Tone: Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb 18

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/5 27/32
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T	1/5 31/32 Ready
Bank's buying D D	1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 1/32 to May
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	287 1/8
Bank's buying T T	284 1/8
Bank's buying D D	283 3/8
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,305
Bank's buying T T	1,327
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	78 5/8
Bank's buying T T	77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	64 1/2
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	64 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	84 1/8
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	46 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	157
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	86 1/8
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	4.68.75 17th instant
Japan London	1/2 1/64 18th instant
Hongkong London	1/2 7/8 18th instant
Shanghai London	0/8 1/8 18th instant
Java London	8.71 3/4 18th instant
London Paris	176.98 17th instant
London Belgium	27.80 1/4 17th instant
London Switzerland	20.65 1/4 17th instant
London Berlin	11.67 3/4 17th instant
London Stockholm	19.41 17th instant
London New York	4.68.65 17th instant
London Amsterdam	8.74 1/4 17th instant
London Italy	89.07 17th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold	£7-8-4 1/2 17th instant
Silver London Ready	20 3/4 17th instant
Silver London Forward	19 13/16 17th instant
Silver New York Ready	43 17th instant
London discounts 3 months	9/16 per cent 17th instant
London discounts 6 months	3/4 per cent 17th instant
Reserve Bank Rate	3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	2 per cent.
Money:—	
Call	1 1/2 per cent.
3 months	2 per cent.
6 months	1 3/4 per cent.

Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb 17

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	74
3 1/2 per cent	87 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	98 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	104 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	108 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	112 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	107 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	96 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70
3 1/2 per cent War loan	97 1/2
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/70	107 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	42/6

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb 18

Yarn No. 6 1/2s February 97 April 95 June 95
Yarn No. 10 1/2s February 105 April 105/8 June 106
Yarn No. 20 1/2s February 140 April 140 June 141
Yarn No. 40s February 218 April 217 June 217

PIECE-GOODS & YARN

Bombay, Feb. 16.

PIECE-GOODS

Grey, Unbleached.—	Rs. a. p. per lb.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0 9 2
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	0 14 3
Shirtings	0 8 11
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	0 8 4
Leopard Cloth	0 8 11
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi Border)	0 10 3
Drills	0 7 6
Domestics	0 7 6
Domestics	0 7 5
Chadars	0 9 6
White Bleached.—	Rs. a. p. per piece
Longcloth	9 8 0
Drill	7 10 0
Yarn.—	Rs. a. p. per lb.
4s (All Waste)	0 3 0
6-1/2s (All Waste)	0 3 4
8-1/2s	0 4 2
10-1/2s	0 4 6
12-1/2s	0 4 10
16s	0 5 9
20s	0 6 5
24s	0 6 11
32s	0 8 3
60s	0 14 1
80s	1 4 10

Further Rise In Hydro-Electric Shares

PRESIDENT WARNS JOBBERS

Tata Steel Shares Register Recovery

BOMBAY, February 18.

It appears that the recent sharp decline in share values and particularly in Steel shares drew the attention of the Stock Exchange authority and it was reported that some leading jobbers were summoned by the President, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff.

Before the opening of the Session Mr. Shroff made a small speech in the trading hall and assured the house that if any jobber is found purposely depressing prices would be dealt with as per provisions of the rules.

It appears this warning of the President have had favourable effect and there was cessation of selling and prices looked up under short covering.

It appears that the term jobber is often used for a Taravaniwala. The function of these two classes of operators are quite different and as such there are no jobbers in the local market. We have only Taravaniwallas who generally take quick turns.

Yesterday the Wall Street Market was quiet. Foreign political considerations were still the major influence on the market which, however, did not disregard the more pacific tenour of news from overseas. On the other hand there was no indication whatever to follow up advances pending more concrete signs of spring improvement in American business with the consequence that the market finished heavy with U.S. Steel shares declining dol. 3/4 at 59 1/2.

Trading commenced in the local market a little late and at the opening Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1050 and declined to Rs. 1040. Later on prices improved to Rs. 1050 but once again eased off to Rs. 1040. At this level there was a steady flow of buying and the so-called jobbers were also supporting the market after the warning given to them and prices advanced to Rs. 1090 and finally closed at Rs. 1087. Ordinary shares also improved to Rs. 218. Cotton mill shares were fairly steady with Bombay Dyeings quoted at Rs. 867. There was further improved demand for Hydro-Electric shares and Tata Powers improved to Rs. 1290. It was said that there was extensive covering in Electric shares.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Feb. 18.

100 Ahmd. Advance	416	4
250 BOMBAY DYEING	867	8
100 CENTURY	231	8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	224	8
100 COLABA	130	0
100 Cooria	95	0
250 David	75	
250 Dawn	320	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0	4 3
100 Finlay	110	8
100 GOKAK	137	0
1,000 Hindustan	1,705	0
100 Indore	46	8
100 Khatau	105	0
100 KOHINOOR	258	0
250 Laxmi	502	8
250 Madras United	35	0
100 Morarji	125	8
250 Model	51	8
50 MYSORE	89	0
200 NEW GREAT	222	8
100 Oosmanshahi	40	0
100 PHOENIX	223	0
25 Sassoon Silk	70	0
1,000 Sholapur	3225	0
50 SIMPLEX	75	0
100 SWADESHI	214	0
100 Swan	103	8
500 Vishnu	1,187	8
1,000 Westerns	860	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	115	0
25-50 Central	32	14
500 Imperial	1,520	0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	366	4
50-100 India	144	0
100 Reserve Bank	112	8
5 Unions	5	14
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	114	0
INSURANCE		
100 Empire	685	0
15-100 Jupiter	12	13
20 Mercantile	51	12
15-75 New India	35	2
200 Oriental	4,200	0
10-50 Vulcan	7	4
ELECTRIC		
100 Ah. Old	135	0
1,000 ANDHRA	1,405	0
10 Ajmer	11	14
50 Bombay Tram	122	0
100 Bombay Suburban	145	4
10 Broach	9	12
100 Karachi	190	0
100 Poona	170	10
100 Surat	174	0
100 TATA HYDRO	149	0
1,000 TATA POWERS	1,290	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	957	8
100 C. Province	99	8
100 Dn Baramati	103	12
100 Gujarat	96	0
100 Mandra Bhon	101	8
100 Pachora Jamner	95	0
100 Sara Serajganj	104	0
500 Tapti Valley	760	0
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp.	6	0
8sh. Indian Copper	2	1 0
10 Indian Iron and Steel	42	0
10 Shivrajpur	38	8
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,087	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	248	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK	314	0
10 Air Services	9	4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	170	0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	840	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	212	8
125 B. BURMA	441	0
50 BOMBAY Conty.	145	0
8sh. B. Petrol	3-9-3	
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79	8
100 IN. BLEACHING	122	0
50 Ind Invest Trust	42	0
100 I. Radio Defd	390	0
100 I. Radio Ord.	380	0
100 Port Canning	67	8
30 Premier Con.	61	12
15 Scindia	18	3
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	40	4
PREFERENCE		
5-1/2 Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,495	0
6 p. c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram. (T.F.)	74	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	558	12
6½ p.c. Prem. Const 1st.	107	4
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	99	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	144	11
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1530	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb 18

Bombay Dyeing (860) 857 865 870 867
Century (228) 229 231 230 232 231/8
Central India (221) 221 223 224/8
Kohinoor (254/8) 255 257 256 258
New Great (219) 219 222/8
Simplex (74) 74 75
Swadeshi (211) 211 210 212 214
Associated Cement (114) 114/4 11
Andhra (1385) 1390 1400 1405
Tram Ord (120/8) 120/8 121/8 122
Tata Hydro (146) 146 149
Tata Power (1265) 1262 1265 1277 1272 1282 1292 1290
T Steel Defd (1050) 1055 1040 1057 1070 1050 1067 1080 1090 1085 1087
T Steel Ord (241) 242 241 245 243/8 246 248
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (154/12) 154/12 155
Bellapur (168) 169 170
B Steam (212/8) 212
B Burma (429/8) 429 433 432 435 440 441

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 17

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
American Power and Light Common	6
American Power and Light 5 per cent Pfd A	41
Electric Bond Common	11 1/4
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	62
Columbia Gas and Electric	8
Int Tel and Tel (Foreign)	8
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent 1952	67
American Tel and Tel	157 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	445
Western Union Telg	21 1/8
Chesapeake and Ohio	35
New York Central	18 1/2
Union Pacific	95
Texas Corporation	44 3/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	83
North American	25
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	60
6 1/2 per cent Japanese 1954	81
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	59
3 1/2 per cent Amr Tel and Tel 1961	108
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	98
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	86
Cons Mining and S of Canada	54
Curtiss Wright 'A'	27
United States Steel	59 1/2
United States Steel Pref	116 1/8
Bethlehem Steel	70
Crucible Steel	41
Ludium Steel	23
Republic Steel	21
United States Smelting	55
Anaconda Copper	28 3/4
International Nickel of Canada	51 1/2
Chrysler Motors	77
General Motors	48 3/8
General Electric	40 1/8
Electric Autolite	32
Boeing Airplane	29
United Aircraft	41
Douglas	74
Lockheed	33
Consolidated Oil	8 3/8
Phillips Petroleum	39
Socony	12 1/2 XD
Chase National Bank	31 3/4
National City Bank	24 1/2
Harbissoon Walker Refr	33
Amrex Corporation	26 3/8

Turnover 675,000 shares. Quiet and steady market. Brokers loan up 24 million dollars. Carloadings up 3128 units.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach April May New York May Rs. 43
Broach April May Liverpool May Rs. 58
Broach July August New York July Rs. 36 1/4
Broach July August Liverpool July Rs. 54
New York Liverpool March 101 May 124 July 119 October 124 December 130

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Regd. No. B 1065

12 CREAMY SHAVES PER BLADE

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Regd. No. B 1065

Crown SPRAY PAINTING ELECTRIC OUTFITS
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THOUSANDS WORKING SATISFACTORILY.
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Opp. MUBARAK MANZIL.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1939

Jawaharlal Warns Orcha State Troops

WILL BE DISARMED AND INTERNED IF THEY CROSS BORDER

LUCKNOW, Feb. 19.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, has issued a press statement in connection with the alleged entry of the Orcha State police in Lohari village in Jhansi District (U. P.) and opening of fire on Congressmen, in the course of which he says:—

"For the authorities in States, to shoot and kill and belabour their subjects are becoming a common occurrence in India. But the news of recent incidents near Ranipur in Jhansi district, where the police of the Orcha State indulged in these normal State activities, has special significance.

"It is reported that they crossed the border and entered the Jhansi District and fired the people there. This is a very serious matter, and I trust that the U. P. Government will take suitable action.

"It is also said that it is a common practice for the Orcha troops and the police to go from one part of their territory to another crossing the Jhansi District in that process. They have no business to do so except for peaceful purposes. If they declare war on the people of their State, they can expect no facilities from the U. P. Government. In this event, if the troops or police cross the border, they should be treated as foreign belligerent troops and disarmed and interned."—United Press.

REPORT OF APOLOGY CONTRADICTED

Fresh Arrests For Leading Prabhat Pheri

JAIPUR, Feb. 18.

The news circulated to the effect that two Prajamandal members apologised is contradicted by the Prajamandal who state that they were neither members nor authorised volunteers. They are said to have been thoroughly beaten and forced to apologise by the Police.

Messrs. Yudhishtir Sharma, Govindanarayan Hindusthani, and Seetharam Sharma were arrested to-day as a sequel to leading a Prabhat Pheri.—United Press.

SIXTH MINISTER OF SIND

KARACHI, Feb. 19.

The Associated Press reliably understands that Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah will be sworn in as the sixth Minister to-morrow.—A. P.

Bills To Amend Foreigners And States Protection Acts

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil introduced in the Assembly a Bill to amend the Foreigners Act of 1864.

The Bill, in view of the present political situation and developments in the country, sought to evolve a common citizenship and to remove all obstacles under this Act, hindering the subjects of the

PRINCES PROTECTION

Mr. B. Das introduced a Bill to amend the Indian States (Protection Against Disaffection) Act of 1922 so as to make it clear, that the prosecution of an offence committed under the Act could only take place in the Town or District where publications were first printed or where the Editor or author of a newspaper or book or document usually resided.

Cases had occurred in the past, when powerful interests had started the prosecution of an Editor in a place where the offending document had been sold, thereby causing undue hardship for an Editor or author to defend his case.

NATIONALS ABROAD

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena introduced a bill to safeguard the rights and interests of Indian Nationals abroad.

The Bill, according to the statement of objects and reasons, was based on the recognised and accepted principle of reciprocity, while laying down a guiding principle for safeguarding Indian rights and interests against invidious discrimination.

It left the Government and the Legislature free to exercise unfettered discretion in deserving cases with due regard for special circumstances. It ensured a period of six months for further negotiation in every case, and if the delinquent State remedied the wrong and accepted a satisfactory solution during this period, it would not be affected.—A. P.

"Soothing Words Can't Comfort Bleeding Hearts"

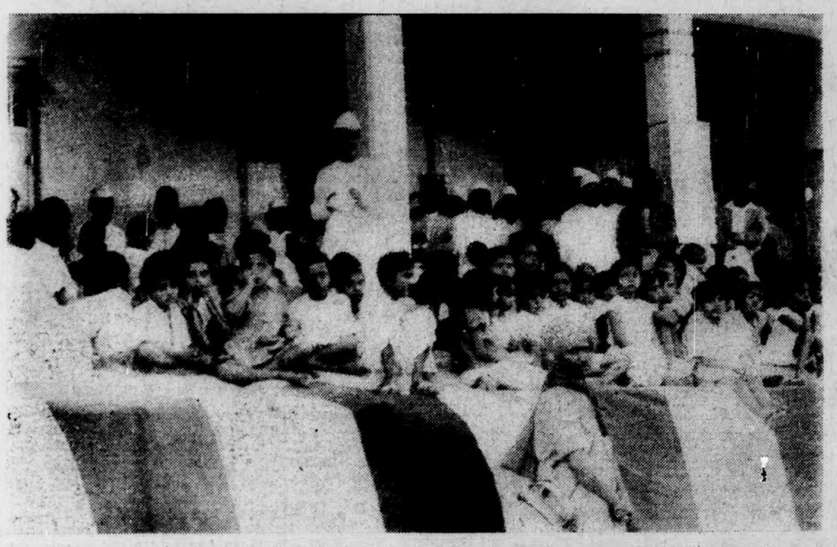
SHOLAPUR, Feb. 18.

Commenting on H. E. H. Nizam's 'firman' appealing for unity, Mr. Chandkaran Sarda, the Dictator of the Arya Samaj Satyagraha says "Soothing words cannot comfort bleeding hearts of people. The repression cannot be easily forgotten and can never be conductive to loyalty. Accepting the need for reforms, acknowledging their necessity, Government sit mum and victimise subjects who urge reforms".—United Press.

Importance Of Khadi

TIRUPPUR, (By Mail).

The importance of khadi was stressed by the Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S Rajan, Minister for Public Health, Madras, declaring open the second Vellakoil Firka Political Conference. Had it not been for the khadi industry, he said, the famine condition would have been worse.—United Press.



The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, President of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, addressing the gathering at the inaugural ceremony of the Hindusthan Scouts Association at Ghatkopar on Friday.

Stripes For Going On Hunger-Strike

Fate Of Poona Satyagrahis In Hyderabad Central Jail:

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb. 18

Mr. Hirachand, Secretary Arya Kumar Sabha and Mr. Guruvalkar, Mr. Vasantrao and Mr. Mangalsingh, three volunteers from Poona, forming the first batch of Hindu Satyagrahis who are now undergoing imprisonment in the Hyderabad Central Jail are reported to have gone on hunger strike for the last five days according to reports received by Arya Samaj leaders.

It is stated that the strike was resorted to as a protest against the action of the jail authorities disallowing the wearing of sacred threads and the performance of "Sandhya" (prayers) by prisoners. Complaints of the removal of the sacred threads are being received from several places.

Mr. Nathuram Godse and two others from Poona who are now undergoing imprisonment have been given 24 stripes for going on a hungerstrike following the removal of the sacred threads.

Arrests of volunteeers continue. Four were arrested near Charminar. Several merchants of Siddiamber Bazar have been taken into custody on a charge of closing their shops on the last "Hyderabad Day". Mr. Sri Narayan, an Arya merchant has been sentenced to one month rigorous imprisonment in this connection.

The Arya Kumar Sabha was raided by the Police and several Arya religious books seized. For singing Bhajan six months ago, Mr. Premji Virji of Goshmahal was arrested last week and on his not furnishing security has been taken into jail custody. It is announced that Feb. 22 will be celebrated as the second "Hyderabad Day", by holding meetings and collecting money.—United Press.

BOMBAY PREMIER'S CONTRADICTION

No Knowledge Of Move To Lead Satyagraha

BOMBAY, Feb. 18.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, expressed surprise on hearing the Lucknow report that himself, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Premier of Madras, have been deputed by the Congress High Command to lead the Satyagraha movement in the States of Rajkot, Hyderabad and Travancore respectively.

He added that he had absolutely no knowledge of such a move and had had no communication from any Congress authority on the subject.—A.P.

LUDHIANA BAR AND JAWAHARLAL

Adjournment Motion For Punjab Assembly

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

The orders given by the District Authorities to the Bar Association, Ludhiana, directing them not to present an address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Bar Room, will form the subject matter of an adjournment motion, notice of which has already been given by Sardar Hari Singh M.L.A. (Congress). —A.P.

BIHAR GOVT'S WELCOME MOVE

Circular About Reinstatement Of Persons Dismissed In C. D. Movement

PATNA, Feb. 18.

The "United Press" understands that the Government of Bihar have, in pursuance of their policy of reinstatement of Government servants who either resigned or were dismissed during the Civil Disobedient movement, issued a circular to all appointing authorities.

The circular lays down that when a person makes the necessary application and gives an undertaking that he would serve loyally for the rest of his service whatever Government he in office, his case will be considered.

Reinstatement can be taken in hand, adds the circular, only when a vacancy arises and no additional post should be created for this purpose.

Persons reinstated will be put to the lowest grade in the office wherein he was serving, but will draw his previous salary.—United Press

Mr. Roy To Tour East-Bengal

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

Mr. M. N. Roy, who is here now, is undertaking an extensive tour of the East Bengal and Assam, accompanied by several State prisoners, before reaching Sylhet on February 23 to attend the Sylhet Youths' Conference.

He will visit Barisal, Chandpur, Shillong, and Hailakandi among other places.—United Press.

Non-Congress View Of Budget

A. D. SHROFF'S ADVERSE CRITICISM

The following statement on the Bombay Budget has been issued by Mr. A. D. Shroff:—

The characteristic feature of the Bombay Budget is that it lacks element of permanence. The visionary faddists who made a commitment of total prohibition in three years have by popular sufferage been installed into seats of power and I entirely agree with the Finance Member when he says that the policy of prohibition had general approval of the people who voted for a majority of the Congress in the Bombay Legislature but the Finance Member seems to forget that the Congress Ministry was so far credited with some sense of proportion and its conduct of administration so far had inspired some respect for the sensible manner in which it was handling the problems of this presidency.

If, therefore, the measures proposed to be taken now in a hurried implementation of the policy of prohibition have caused a shock and evoked criticism, the Congress Cabinet ought not to be surprised. No student of public finance of this presidency can honestly have any other considered opinion than this that the pursuit of the policy outlined in the Budget can only lead this presidency to an ultimate financial and economic disaster.

WIDOW LICENSEES

Even on the Finance Member's own admission this presidency is the most heavily taxed of all provinces in India, and the two particular cities, Bombay and Ahmedabad, which can claim to have contributed towards the general financial strength and the comparative economic prosperity of this presidency are now being sought to be crippled and levelled down to the lower standards of other towns in the presidency and outside. Whilst the Finance Member claims a basis of equity and justice underlying his Budget proposals, one is simply amazed at his entire nonchalance to the hardships to which a section of the community will be subjected by the immediate enforcement of prohibition in Bombay.

The Congress Government cannot be unaware that a large number of families have for over half a century been dependent for their source of living on the trade which now by an executive fiat is to be abolished at six months notice. Some of the liquor licensees are known to be widows whose entire income comes out of this trade and the Congress Government which has all along claimed to speak for every section of the community has not even a word of sympathy for the ruination which their policy is bringing to the people engaged in the trade. There must be a good few thousands employed by the licensees who must inevitably be thrown in the streets from the 1st of August to swell the ranks of unemployed but under the benefit theory of taxation which the Finance Member has evolved in his Budget speech little does the Congress Government care if more people in the presidency are thrown on this starvation level.

WANTED GRADUALISM

The sensible thing for the Congress Government to do in implementing their policy of prohibition is to bring about a total cessation of drinks by working their policy in graduated stages over a period of, say, 15 to 20 years. The violent change which is little short of a revolutionary change now proposed may even ultimately defeat what on general grounds may appear to be a desirable thing to do. Just as you cannot pass laws to abolish the gambling instinct in man, you will certainly fail to legislate people into giving up the drinking habit.

Those who are ringing bells of joy to-day in claiming to have succeeded in bringing about prohibition may, in course of time be wringing their hands in despair at their failure. The obvious course that may be suggested is to reduce the number of licenses every year and to make drinks gradually more and more expensive so as to make it economically more and more difficult for the poorer classes to resort to drinks. This would serve the twofold purpose of weaning people away from the habit of drink and would also cause the minimum amount of inconvenience to the financial and economic structure of the presidency.

If the Finance Member is really right in his reasoning, why does he not push his policy to the logical extreme of bringing about prohibition in the whole presidency to-day and taxing the landowners to the extent of 20 per cent and not 10 per cent as proposed by him? He himself in his speech at various places betrays indications of diffidence as to the soundness of the measures which he proposes.

LACK OF EQUITY

The Finance Member claims equity and justice underlying his proposals. A closer scrutiny only reveals both lack of equity and justice. Are the landholders of Bombay and Ahmedabad the only class in the presidency who should pay for what a majority of them believe to be a wrong-headed policy of throwing away a substantial portion of the revenues of the presidency?

Why should one section of the moneyed classes be particularly marked out in distinction from the holders of other forms of wealth? Does the Congress Government believe that owning houses is a less desirable form of wealth and an immoral source of income compared to holding of securities of a "satanic" government?

LANDED PROPERTIES

The hurried and illconsidered proposal to impose a tax of 10 per cent on the rateable value of properties in Bombay and Ahmedabad could not have been reached if all aspects of its incidence had been closely examined. That the tax on the face of it is an indefensibly high burden on the property owners will not be gainsaid by any party; but have Government appreciated that the reduction of the income from house rents by 10 per cent has by a stroke of the pen caused an unavoidable depreciation in property values.

Will Government themselves endeavour to produce figures to show what percentage of the total properties in Bombay is under mortgage and the reaction their

(continued on page 11 col.5)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE HAND OF POWER

THREE OF 'EM, WITH GUNS/... IF THEY FIND WADE AN' BOGGS ABOARD THE TANKER, IT'S CURTAINS/
SO LONG, LAFLIN/ WE'LL HAVE THIS TANKER ALONGSIDE THE "SEA QUEEN" IN TWO DAYS/
THE "SEA QUEEN" HAS A VAULT FULL OF GOLD/ GOOD-BYE AND GOOD HUNTING/
BLIMEY, HINSPECTOR, THERE'S SHINN/
AND THAT'S HARVEY HALE WITH HIM/ WE'RE TRAPPED, BOGGS/
ALL HANDS/ WE'RE CASTING OFF/

Edited by R. K. PRABHU (Acting Editor), and Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.